PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,031—New Series.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1893.

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SPIRITS IN WOOD.

Very Superior Old Highland	per gall.	15	4
Finest Highland Malt Scotch Whisky	,,	12	8
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One Star Brandy, capital peg	,,	14	4
Two ,, fine mellow	,,	15	12
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Cash Discount 8 annas Per Gallon.
Supplied in Wicker-covered Jars of 1, 2, and 4 gall. capacity.

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	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
†	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th Dec.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th ,,
†	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	23rd ,,
B.L.	PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th ,,
					1894.
†	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	6th Jan.
B.L.	BALLAARAT	4748	900	T. S. Angus	13th ,,
*†	SUTLEJ	4205	900	W. Worcester	20th ,,
*B.L.	SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th ,,
†	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th ,,
†*	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th ,,
B.L.	ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	24th ,,
†*	GANGES	4206	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.L.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	10th ,,
*†	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th ,,
B.L.	CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
†*	GANGES	4206	800	G. Atkinson	31st ,,
B.L.	OCEANA	6362	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	14th ,,
B.L.	ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st ,,
†*	ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	28th ,,
B.L.	HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†*	SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th ,,
B.L.	THAMES	[illegible]113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

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April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

13th Dec.	27th Dec.	24th Jan.
	10th Jan.	7th Feb.

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I. M. SHIELDS,
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Bombay, 25th November, 1893.

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Jan., 94,
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, an BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

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MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Dec.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Jan. 1894.

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Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

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Agent
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 5th, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

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Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Decr.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th ,,
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3,544	13th Jan., 1894.

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The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 13th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

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FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, on the 20th December, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

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Do.	on cut	,,	0 14	1 0
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Stilton	whole cheese	,,	1 4	1 8
Do.	on cut	,,	1 6	1 10
Do. in Jars about 2½ lbs.		per Jar	3 8	4 0
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Specials No. 1, per box of 100	6 0	6 12
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THE BOMBAY-JAPAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "HIROSHIMA MARU," ARRIVED from Kobe, Moji, Hongkong and Singapore, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Captain CLARK, the Steamer's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be presented before the goods are removed from the Landing Sheds, otherwise they will not be entertained.

TATA & SONS,
Agents,
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 6th Dec., 1893.

POSTAL NOTICE.

THE next Regular MAIL to the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES will be DESPATCHED from Bombay via TUTICORIN and COLOMBO. Mails will be CLOSED at the General Post Office, at 7 P.M., on MONDAY, the 11th Instant.

W. MERRETT,
Presidency Postmaster.

NOTICE.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL which will be in force for 12 months, beginning on 10th December, 1893, is now ready and Copies can be obtained on application at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

A Fee of Rs. 2 will be charged for each Copy.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 6th December, 1893.

WARNING TO INTENDING PURCHASERS.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
SUIT No. 506 OF 1883.
HURSAMUL BULDEWDAS ....Plaintiff.
VERSUS
NAROTAM HUNSRAJ ....Defendant.
and
DIPCHAND NEHALCHAND ....Transferee.

WITH reference to the Advertisement, appearing in the Local Papers announcing the Sale of the property hereinafter particularly described by G. H. Farran, Esquire, Commissioner, High Court, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant. Notice is hereby given that the property has already been mortgaged to secure repayment of the sum of Rs. 11,000, Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 10,000 respectively and interest and compound interest under the Indenture of Mortgage of 7th October, 1882, from HUNSRAJ CARSANDAS to Ramchander Hemraj and two Indentures of Further charge dated respectively the 3rd of April, 1884, and 6th June, 1888, the first Indenture is from Hunsraj Carsandas to Ramchander Hemraj and the second from the Defendant abovenamed to Ramchander Hemraj. And further that Govindjee Thakursey Mooljee, Goculdas Corejee, Virchand Dipchand and Bai Maneckbai are the Assignees of the said several Indentures, and that there is a sum of about Rs. 36,000 for principal, interest and compound interest, costs, charges, &c., due to them as such assignees and that the said claim is prior and superior to that of the Decreeholder in the above Suit at whose instance the Sale has been advertised. If after this Notice any person or persons purchase the said property, he or they will do so subject to the said claim.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY:

All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land or ground with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Vithalwady out side the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-district of Bombay, and Assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward C. No. 163, and Street No. 71, 73, 75, containing by admeasurement 234 and 1-3 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by a passage, on the West by the property of Narotam Hunsraj, on the North by public passage, and on the South by Vithulwady Street.—Dated this 5th day of December, 1893.

THAKURDAS, DHARAMSI & CAMA,
Assignees' Solicitors.

NOTICE is hereby given that my Business in French Silk Piece Goods at Mooljee Jetha Cloth Market, CARRIED on under the Name of MANGALCHAND ANOPCHAND, was under the management of my Sub-partner, ANUNDJEE DAYAL. On the 8th day of November, 1893, (Dewali 1949) the said Business has been CLOSED by me and the said ANUNDJEE DAYAL has NO CONNECTION with it since that day. Any firm or person dealing with him in my name will do so at his own risk, and I shall NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for the same.

મંગલચંદ અનોપચંદ.

i. e., MANGALCHAND ANOPCHAND,
By the hand of Anopchand.
Bombay, 6th December, 1893.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

ધી બોમ્બે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કોરપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

धी बॉम्बे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लीमीटेड.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, the 21st December, 1893, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

I.—To receive and consider the report of the Directors, and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May last.

II.—To Sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

III.—To Elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.

IV.—To Elect Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.
Bombay, 7th December, 1893.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association, the BOOKS of the above Corporation are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation on and after TO-DAY.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

NOTICE.

No. 8944.
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
Bombay Castle, 5th December 1893.

IT is hereby notified for general information that the INDIAN HEMP DRUGS COMMISSION will hold Sittings at the following places in the Bombay Presidency for the purpose of Orally Examining Witnesses on the Dates mentioned against each place:—

Bombay.........9th, 11th, and 12th December (at the Council Hall, Secretariat).
Poona..........14th, 15th, and 16th December (at the Council Hall).
Bombay.........18th, 19th, and 20th December for Sind witnesses (at the Council Hall, Secretariat).

The proceedings will be open to the Public.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

G. W. VIDAL,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following STORES for Twelve months commencing from the First Day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

Cocoanut Oil, best, say 3 tons per mensem.
Kerosine Oil, snow flake 150°, say 70 cases per mensem.
Cotton Waste, No. 1., say 1½ ton per mensem.
Tallow, Country, clean, say 6 cwts. per mensem.

To be delivered free on Railway Wagons, Waree Bunder, Bombay.

The Contractor to pay all claims for shortages through leakage and other preventible causes in transit.

Cocoanut Oil casks to be returned free to Waree Bunder Station, Bombay, also Castor Oil 42 tons per annum. 30 tons to be delivered at Secunderabad or Bezwada between the months of January and March, 1894, and the balance, viz., 12 tons during the rest of the year.

Each item can be tendered for separately.

Sealed Tenders endorsed as such will be received by the Bombay Agent at his Office, Treacher's Buildings (Fort), up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire) on 12th December, 1893.

Form of Tender can be had on application at his Office on payment of one Government Rupee.

The successful Tenderer or Tenderers will have to deposit Security in Government paper or in cash to the extent of five per cent. of the value of the contract.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. C. BURDER,
Bombay Agent.
Bombay, 6th December, 1893.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEES & PROPRIETORS...Messrs. F. BRETT HARDY and J. SAVILLE SMITH.
MANAGER......................Mr. J. SAVILLE SMITH.

TRIUMPHANT MARCH OF THE
LONDON LYRIC COMPANY,
NUMBERING 25 ARTISTS.
Under the Patronage of
THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD HARRIS,
G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, and
LADY HARRIS, and SUITE.

TO-NIGHT, THURSDAY, 7TH DECEMBER,
Sir Charles Young's Magnificent Drama,
"JIM THE PENMAN."
Miss ETHEL ARDEN as Mrs. RALSTON.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, 8TH DECEMBER,
The Evergreen Emotional Play,
"EAST LYNNE."
Miss ETHEL ARDEN in her powerful Impersonation of
"LADY ISABEL."

SATURDAY, 9TH DECEMBER,
(For the First Time in India)
The highly successful Society Comedy in 3 Acts,
"THE GUARDSMAN."
New Novelties to Conclude each Performance.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 12; Stalls, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats only.
Doors Open 8-30. Commence 9 o'clock.
RESERVED SEATS.
Plan at SOUNDY and Co.
Business Manager: HARRY PYNE.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.

GRAND! INCREDIBLE!! MARVELLOUS!!!
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)

THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of, human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, uses and functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA!!
THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF
FULL LIFE-SIZE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:—Annas 8.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON; and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

BROKEN CASTINGS.

THIS Company has for Sale 1,000 tons of BROKEN CAST IRON POT SLEEPERS, and 1,000 tons of BROKEN CAST IRON CHAIRS.

Particulars relating to the same and forms of Tender may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

Tenders may be made for any Quantities up to the above limits, and must be addressed to the Agent of the Company, and lodged at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, before 1 P.M., on Wednesday, 13th instant.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

Tenders must be made on the Company's Forms, and separately for Sleepers or Chairs.

Tenders must be accompanied, in a separate cover, by a Deposit of Rs. 10 per ton up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 5th Dec., 1893.

WANTED.

WANTED,

A MANAGER, for the Cotton Mill Company, Pulgaon, Wardha, Central Provinces. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem. With an Annual increment of Rs. 25 till pay reaches Rs. 200. Quarters free. The applicant must possess a good knowledge of English and Marathi and Account-keeping, and he must have experience of Management of a Cotton Mill. Applications will be received till 15th December, 1893. Apply, with Copies of Testimonials, to

RAI BAHADUR MUKUND BALKRISHNA BUTEE,
Chairman, Nagpur.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............£1,125,000

HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.

THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.................................$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, Manager.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be earnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND ....£ 100,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY MANDALAY, AND ZANZIBAR.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY.
A GRAND BAZAAR,

IN AID OF THE FUND FOR REPAIRS TO THE BUILDINGS AT MAHIM,
Will be held in the

TOWN HALL

ON
THURSDAY, FRIDAY, & SATURDAY,
7TH, 8TH & 9TH DECEMBER 1893.
THE BAZAAR WILL BE OPENED
TO-DAY, at 4 O'clock, prompt.,
BY THE HON. H. M. BIRDWOOD, C.S.I.,
CHAIRMAN OF THE SOCIETY.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES WILL BE ON SALE AT STALLS AS UNDER.

No. I. St. Andrew's Kirk Stall.
Mrs. McKENZIE and Assistants.
No. II. Art Stall.
Mrs. BROWN.
Mrs. NEUBERG and Assistants.
No. III. Free Kirk Stall.
Mrs. GARDNER.
Mrs. J. MACDONALD.
Mrs. MACKICHAN.
Mrs. STIVEN and Assistants.
No. IV. Flower and Plant Stall.
Mrs. BAPTY and Assistants.
No. V. Chow Chow Stall.
Mrs. GOSTLING and Assistants.
No. VI. Variety Stall.
Mrs. DAVEY and Assistants.
No. VII. Children's Articles Stall.
Mrs. GREIG and Assistants.
No. VIII. Furniture Stall.
Mrs. FORJETT and Assistants.
No. IX. Smokers' Requisites Stall.
Mrs. GEORGE and Assistants.
No. X. Sweets Stall.
Mrs. BANKS and Assistants.

Arrangements have also been made for—
A Shooting Gallery under the Supervision of Mr. PLAYFAIR.
A Fine Art Gallery presided over by Messrs. McKENZIE and STEPHENSON.
An Exhibition of Electric Novelties by Mr. MOIR and Assistants.
Refreshments may be had at a Buffet under the charge of Mr. MAIR and Assistants.

By kind permission, the Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will play THIS EVENING from 4-30 till 5-30. CONCERTS EVERY EVENING by some of the Most Talented Singers in Bombay with Choruses by a Choir of Children from the Orphanage.

The BAZAAR will be OPEN on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, from 4 till 8 o'clock; and on SATURDAY from 4 till 10 o'clock.

ADMISSION:—Thursday, One Rupee. Friday and Saturday, Eight Annas. Children Half-price.

The BAZAAR will be OPEN specially from 3 till 4 on Friday Afternoon for the Admission of Purdah Ladies. Admission: One Rupee.

D. M. INGLIS,
Hony. Secretary.
Bazaar Sub-Committee.
Bombay, 2nd December, 1893.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

12 cases trousering cloth.
12 cases fine Persian lawns.
1 „ green cambrics.
3 „ white mulls.
1 „ bleached yarn.
1 „ coloured book-muslin.
2 bales coloured blankets.
100 drums Banner's Patent turpentine.
10 cases beer, in quarts and pints.
20 cases Pilsener beer in quarts and pints.
A quantity of local piece-goods, &c., &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Indian Work baby long and short frocks, handkerchiefs, mantel piece, border cloth, stamped cushion filloselle, knitting and crewel silk, fife lace yarn, Roman satin, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, December 7, 1893.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	„	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„	1,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.		
The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	„	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.
CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER
THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.
Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to:—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary.

INSURANCES.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(ESTABLISHED 1862.)

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED ... ..£2,127,500.
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 676,355.
NET INCOME FOR 1892 ....£ 927,584.

THE above named influential British Fire Office is open to grant INSURANCES on Mills and all other classes of Risks at LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.
Claims Paid during the last Ten Years
Amount to ....£3,591,798.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICE:—
57, ESPLANADE ROAD
(Oriental Bank Buildings).

W. R. RAE,
Resident Secretary.

AGENTS WANTED, in Up-country Stations. Liberal Terms of Commission.

THE best Life Policy is that which combines the largest benefit with the best security.

AN ANNUAL BONUS POLICY
of the
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE

Meets the above conditions and offers to Assurers THE MOST ECONOMICAL LIFE POLICY obtainable in India.

ASSETS.
Nearly £190 for each £100 of Liabilities.

ANNUAL BONUSES.
The average reduction in premium at 53 annual divisions of profits has been about 47 per cent.

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.
The expenses are under 9½ per cent. of the annual income.

NO OTHER LIFE OFFICE IN INDIA CAN SHOW SUCH RESULTS.
NATIVE RISKS ACCEPTED.
CLAIMS SETTLED IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay Branch.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1892 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS. LIBERAL.
EVERY INFORMATION
In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

DOUGLAS STEWART,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed...£8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to........................£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 ....£742,553
„ 1880 ....£833,078
„ 1885 ....£966,107
„ 1891 ....£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.
[illegible]
Increase of Funds in 10 years £2,321,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

NOTICES.

THE Trustees of the Estate of the late HOMEJEE CURSETJEE DADY, Deceased, invite Tenders for the purchase of the very valuable Properties (Pension and Tax Ground) at Mazagaon, near the Bridge, one of them known as "Homejee Hall," and the other adjoining it to the South admeasuring 64, 65 and 1,926 3-9 square yards respectively, together with the Bungalows, outhouses and gardens thereon.

Tenders will be received by one of the Undersigned, Mr. Dady Nusserwanjee Dady, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, upto Noon of the 31st day of December, 1893.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender and they reserve to themselves the right of selling the said properties separately or in one lot as to them may seem expedient.

JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY,
DADY NUSSERWANJEE DADY,
Trustees.
Bombay, 29th November, 1893.

WARNING to PURCHASERS of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE-MIXTURE:—Vasanji Nadhoo and Co., of Bombay, Druggists, had begun to sell Ague-Mixture in their name of the same colour as my mixture and in bottles of same size and shape as my Bottles with labels which were a colourable imitation of my own labels. On my taking steps against them they SURRENDERED to me all the Bottles and Labels and undertook not to do so again, and paid the costs of my Solicitors. I therefore warn all imitators of Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills that they will be rigorously prosecuted in future.

H. L. BATLIWALLA.
Dadar, Bombay, 29th Nov., 1893.

SUKKUR MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION.

UNDER the Sanction of the Government of Bombay, given in their Resolution No. 3707, dated the 24th October, 1893, the Municipal Commissioners of the Town of Sukkur hereby notify that they are prepared to receive Tenders, up to 12 O'clock Noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th December, 1893, for a LOAN of (2) TWO LAKHS, on the Security of the General Revenues of the Sukkur Municipality.

2. Debentures for Rs. 500 (Five Hundred) each (form of which is appended) will be issued, bearing Interest at the Rate of (5) per cent. per Annum payable half-yearly.

3. Subscriptions will be received and Scrip Receipts for Instalments will be granted by the Secretary, Sukkur Municipality, the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, Bombay, and by the Agents of the said Bank at Karachi, Ahmedabad, Akola, Broach, Bhownuggur, Indore, Amraoti and Poona. Debentures will be issued in exchange for such Scrip Receipts as soon as possible after all the Instalments have been paid.

4. Subject to the aforesaid limit of (2) Two Lakhs, Tenders may be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500.

5. Each tender must be addressed in the form annexed to this notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for Sukkur Municipal Loan." The Municipal Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender or Tenders.

6. Instalments will be payable into the Municipal Office at Sukkur and into the Bank of Bombay or its Branches, as follows:—25 per cent. on application, 25 per cent. on allotment, 25 per cent. three months from date of allotment, and 25 per cent. six months from date of allotment.

7. Interest on payments will accrue from date of allotment.

8. Debenture Coupons will be payable at the Bank of Bombay, Karachi, or Municipal Office, Sukkur.

9. If the Tender be accepted, the Deposit will be forfeited, if, after acceptance of the Tender, the allotment is not fully taken up.

10. The Deposit on Tenders, which will not be accepted, will be returned to the unsuccessful Tenderers on application, without interest.

11. In the case of equality of approved Tenders above the amount required, a *prorota* allotment will be made.

12. The Rates stated in a Tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a Rate containing any fraction of an anna is inserted in any Tender, such fraction will be struck out and the Tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. In order to avoid mistakes, a Separate Tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a Separate Deposit must be made in respect of each Tender.

14. A sufficient sum will be set aside yearly, and invested in such manner as may be authorized by the Law for the time being in force, to provide for the repayment of the whole of the Principal within the period of (20) twenty years.

15. Debentures amounting to (1) One Lakh of Rupees will be redeemed after 12 years at Par, but the Municipality reserve to themselves the right of redeeming any Debenture which may be in the markets at other times, if they see fit to do so. The Municipality also reserve to themselves the right to withdraw any or all of the remaining Debentures, on giving to the holders thereof 12 months' notice of their intention to do so.

16. Debentures to be redeemed will be drawn for by the Municipal Commissioners, at a meeting called for the purpose, and the numbers so drawn will be published in the papers, and will also be intimated to the holders.

17. The first drawing will take places about the 1st July 1906. Interest will cease from the date on which the Debentures are notified in the above named papers as having been drawn.

18. Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Sukkur Municipality, or to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or its Branches.

By Order,
W. A. INGLE,
Secretary, Sukkur Municipality.
Municipal Office, Sukkur, 17th November, 1893.

TRANSFERABLE BY ENDORSEMENT.

Exempted from Stamp Duty under Government of India Notification No. dated

No.

THE SUKKUR MUNICIPALITY
DEBENTURE BOND
FOR Rs. 500.

The Sukkur Municipality having received the Sanction of the Government of Bombay by their Resolution No. 3707, dated 24th October, 1893, under the provisions of the Local Authorities Loan Act XI. of 1879, to borrow the sum of two (2) lakhs of Rupees for the execution of the Water Works, do hereby in consideration of the value of Rupees five hundred only, paid to the said Sukkur Municipality by of Covenant with the said his Executors, Administrators and Assignees to pay to him or them, or order, the said principal sum of Rupees five hundred within the period of Twenty (20) years from the . Interest on the said sum will be paid half-yearly to the holder hereof or to his order, on presentation of the Coupons, hereunto attached, as they fall due, at the Bank of Bombay, Karachi, or at the Municipal Office, Sukkur, at the rate of (5) five per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of June, 1894, and the 1st day of December, 1894, and thereafter on the 1st day of June and 1st day of December respectively of each succeeding year until the above sum of Rupees five hundred shall have been redeemed.

And the Municipal Commissioners of Sukkur hereby declare that the said principal sum of Rupees five hundred is part of a sum not exceeding two lakhs, and the Municipal Commissioners of Sukkur hereby, under sanction hereinbefore mentioned, charge the Rates and Taxes of the Municipality which they are authorized to levy, with the payment of the said principal sum and interest hereby Covenanted to be paid. Provided always that no transfer of this Security will be recognized by the Municipal Commissioners of Sukkur unless registered at their Office at Sukkur for the time being.

Given under our hand and Seal at Sukkur this day of . 189 .

President.
AND
2 Members.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby Tender for Rs. or whatever lesser amount may be allotted to me of the "Sukkur Municipal Loan of 1893" as advertised in the notification, dated 17th November, 1893, and subject to all the conditions contained therein at the rate of Rs. and annas for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a Deposit Receipt of the Bank of Bombay for Rs. and engage, if my offer is accepted, to pay to the account of the Sukkur Municipality at the Bank of Bombay, in Karachi or Bombay, or at the Municipal Office, Sukkur, the Second Instalment on allotment, the Third Instalment on or before the 20th March, 1894, and the Fourth Instalment on or before the 20th June, 1894.

Signature of Tenderer.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
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FIGS and RAISINS (Seedless) Quality
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MOST SUITABLE FOR
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Packed in Neat Paper Boxes
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CHAMPAGNE,
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From PATTISON ELDER & Co., Leith.

THE "GORDON" BRAND.

One Star		Rs. 32	per doz.
Two „	Liqueur	„ 34	„
Three „	do.	„ 36	„
Five „	do.	„ 40	„
Five „	Special do.	„ 42	„
OLD "GLENBARCLAS-GLENLIVET."			
One Star		Rs. 28	per doz.
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MULLIGATAWNY SOUP (Clear and Thick)—
at Rs. 8 per doz. Tins of 1 lb. each

GRAVE	SOUP	„	„	„	„	„
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CONSOMME	„	„	„	„	„	„
BEEF PUREE	„	„	„	„	„	„
TOMATO	„	„	„	„	„	„
CRESSY	„	„	„	„	„	„
PALESTINE	„	„	„	„	„	„
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This Powder, so celebrated, utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Scottish Orphanage Grand Bazar, Town Hall.
The London Lyric Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
The Great Indian Circus, 9 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Music at the Town Hall, 4-30 p.m.
Parsi Marriage Association, Dr. Pestonji Pavri's Lecture, Maneckji Shett's Wadi, 5-30 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 5th :—Hiroshima Maru (s), from Kobe. Yesterday :—Naderi (s), from Jedda ; Kt. Companion (s), Cardiff ; and Gutenfels (s), Hamburg.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Pachumba (s), for Karachi, &c. ; and City of Wakefield (s), Dunkirk.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Naderi entered the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The s. s. Vasna left the dock on Tuesday.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The String Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner, on Monday next, the 11th instant.

A Girl robbed.—Raghoonath Sooda, residing at Chandanwady, has made a report to the police, that his daughter, named Tondi, aged six years, was enticed away and robbed of a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 25.

Disappearance of an Insane Youth.—Cassum Ebrahim, residing at Tonkonpoora, has made a report to the police, that his brother Fazel, aged twenty years, who has been insane, left the house, at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday morning, and has not since returned.

Obituary.—Bai Krishnabai, mother of Mr. Bhaishanker Nanabhai, solicitor, High Court, Bombay, died at Ahmedabad, at 3 p.m., yesterday, of fever. The lady was seventy-five years old. Mr. Bhaishanker having received a telegram regarding the sad occurrence, has left Bombay for Ahmedabad by last night's mail-train.

Young Men's Christian Association Lecture.—A lecture, illustrated by magnificent lantern views, will be delivered this evening by Mr. Robert McCann of the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Baptist Church, Byculla, to-day (Thursday), entitled "The Land of the Mid-Night Sun, a Trip to Norway."

Parsi Marriage Association Lecture.—Dr. Pestonji Nowroji Pavri will deliver this afternoon, at 5-30 p.m., at the Maneckji Shett's Wadi (Fort) a public lecture on "The objectionable custom of stipulating for dowry before marriage," when Dastur Jamaspji will preside. All Parsi ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.

Burglary.—Khimji Verdhman Poonshee, residing at Narayen Daboolker Street, has made a report to the police, that, on Monday night, his house was entered through a back window, and a cupboard on the ground floor was forced open, and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 767, stolen therefrom. On a search being made, a portion of the stolen property was found lying on the ground floor.

Band at the Royal Yacht Club.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme at the Royal Yacht Club, at 5-45 p.m., to-day :—

March	Under the double Eagle	F Wagner.
Overture	Comedy	Kela Bela.
Valse	Espagniole	Metra.
Gavotte	Love's Greetings	Field.
From Gluck to Rich Wagverchronological	Potpouri	Schreiner.
Galop	Iris	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Music at the Town Hall.—The Band of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry will play the following programme at the Town Hall, to-day, at 4-30 p.m. :—

Quadrille	Topsy Turvy	William
Valse	Toreador	Royle
Overture	L' Italiana In Algieri	Rossini
Valse	Dolores	Waltenfel
Selection	La Mascotte	Andron
Gavotte	Stephanie	Czibulka.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

The Velibai Charitable Dispensary.—At this dispensary, established in Punchvati, Nasik, 4,198 patients were treated in the month of November last. Amongst them 3,207 were Hindoos, 961 Mahomedans, 3 Parsis, and 27 Christians. Of the Hindoos who were treated at the above-mentioned dispensary, 296 were from Punchvati, 2,325 from Nasick, and 586 from adjacent villages, of the Mahomedans, 902 were from Nasik and 59 from adjacent villages ; 3 Parsis from Nasik only ; and of the Christians 13 were from Nasik, and 14 from surrounding villages. 32 minor cases of surgical operations, and of extracting teeth were performed at the dispensary during the month.

The Bombay Veterinary College.—On the forenoon of the 5th instant, the Thakore Saheb Mansingji of Palitana, accompanied by Dr. N. J. Vaishnav and suite visited the Bombay Veterinary College and afterwards proceeded to the Government Lazarette for Animals at Sewree, to witness the operation of castration performed by the principal Veterinary Captain Mills, who first explained the action of chloroform, its mode of administration and facility with which operations on the lower animals could be performed safely and painlessly. For the horse an ounce and a half to two ounces were sufficient to produce a complete anæsthesia. At the termination of the operation the Thakore Saheb thanked Veterinary Captain Mills for his kindness in showing him such an interesting operation, who, in reply, said that he was extremely obliged to the Thakore Saheb for honouring the College by his presence, which was an indication of the interest which he took in veterinary science, and he trusted that the nobles of this Presidency would all understand that they could receive a most cordial welcome whenever they desired to visit the Institution, over which he had the honour to be the Principal. In conclusion he again thanked the Thakore Saheb for his presence and also for having sent a student to study at the expense of his State.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAHARAJA OF IDAR.

Yesterday morning His Highness Kaiserisingji, the Maharaja of Idar, accompanied by Dewan Bahadur Laljibhoy Purshotomroy, Sirdar Dulpatsing, Dr. Motilal, Mr. Moolsingji, the private secretary, and about one hundred followers, arrived in Bombay from Ahmedabad by the mail train, and alighted at the Grant Road Railway Station, at 6-22 a.m. A guard-of-honour of the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, consisting of 100 rank-and-file, with band and regimental colours, under the command of Captain Nuttall, paraded outside the station in review order, and presented arms as His Highness came out of the station. A Government deputation, consisting of Mr. C. H. A. Hill, Under-Secretary to Government, Political Department, and Mr. Mirza Abbas Alli Baig, Oriental Translator to Government, were present at the station to receive the Maharaja on behalf of the Bombay Government. Punctually at the above-mentioned time the train conveying His Highness steamed into the station, and the Maharaja alighted from his saloon carriage on to the platform, where he was received by the members of the deputation. A few native gentlemen were also present on the platform to greet His Highness. Amongst those present were : Messrs. Mansookhram Soorajram, Vajeshanker Gowreeshanker, Jamnadass Ghepabhoy, Bhaishanker Nanabhoy, solicitor, Dhurumsey Morarji Goculdass, Mothibhoy Manibhoy, Tansookhroy Mansookhroy, and others. Some of the gentlemen decked the neck of His Highness with garlands and presented him with some superb bouquets, which compliments the Maharaja courteously acknowledged. His Highness then walked out of the station, entered a carriage, drawn by four horses, and, accompanied by Mr. Hill and Mirza Abbas Alli Baig, drove to the bungalow of Mr. Gangadass Vrijboocan, at Malabar Hill. A salute of fifteen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announse the arrival of His Highness.

The Opium Commission in the opinion of the *Englishman* presents a striking similitude to Balaam. Balaam went forth, it will be remembered, to curse the people of Israel, but when he arrived he found that his anathema involuntarily turned into a benediction. He was the prophet whose eyes were opened, an operation now being performed upon the Opium Commission in a manner that reflects great credit upon the medical profession of Calcutta. Between the animal that brought Balaam and the public sentiment that brought the Commission, a striking analogy may also be noted, except that the ass of the prophet showed itself possessed of a much greater degree of intelligence than has hitherto characterised the elect of Exeter Hall.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

TRIAL OF THE BOMBAY RIOTERS.

THE CHINCHPOOGLY TRIPLE MURDER CASE.

The trial of the following case was resumed at the Criminal Sessions, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the same special jury.

Govind Daji, Atmaram Narayen, and five other Hindus were charged with having, on the 12th August last, at Chinchpoogly, committed the murder of three Mahomedans, named Shaik Bhai, Abdul Rahman, and Abdul Kadur, by beating them with sticks. The prisoners were further charged with causing grievous hurt to Mahomed Essack with sticks. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, with Mr. Anderson, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the defence.

The evidence for the defence was continued.

Bapoo Mahadoo, a peon employed in the Court of Mr. Ganpatrao Bhasker, Second Judge of the Small Causes Court, stated that, on the morning of the 12th August last, he left the Bavan Chawl, in company with the second prisoner, for the purpose of going to the Small Causes Court. On his way to the Chinchpoogly station he met the fifth accused, and accompanied him to the Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lang, the witness denied having told Tatia Subedar that he was so frightened that he had not left the chawl during the whole of the 12th August or the two following days. On the 11th August, he was assaulted by a Mussalman. He remained with the second accused for some time, but got back to the chawl before Mr. Crummy came with the soldiers.

Narayen Bhai, clerk to Mr. Eduljee Cowasjee, a pleader, said the fifth accused called on him at Coombharwada Lane, at about 8 a.m., on the 12th August, for the purpose of making enquiries regarding the case of Bhima Bapoo, and afterwards accompanied him to the court.

Annajee Ramjee, a mill-hand, said he was one of the five persons who, on the morning of the 12th August, accompanied the fifth prisoner to the Small Causes Court. They started by rail from the Chinchpoogly station of the G. I. P. Railway, came to Bori Bunder, and went thence to the house of Narayen Bhai, at Coombharwada, and thence to the Small Causes Court, where witness stayed on the ground floor, while the fifth accused went upstairs into the Court.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he had instructions to call all the persons who accompanied the fifth accused to the Small Causes Court ; and said he did not wish to take up the time of the Court by calling them all.

His Lordship said the learned counsel might call his witnesses or not as he pleased.

Mr. Kirkpatrick asked for an expression of the Court's opinion.

His Lordship said he would express no opinion whatever.

Amruta Hunmanta, a mill-hand, was next called, and gave corroborative evidence.

Bhaji, woman, was examined to prove an *alibi* on behalf of her brother, the seventh accused.

Bhimabai, woman, the mother of the seventh prisoner, gave, on behalf of her son, evidence corroborative of that of the last witness.

Mr. Lang said he intended to call rebutting evidence.

One more witness was called for the defence. Condiajee Ranoo, brother of the sixth prisoner, said they both kept a shop at Bavan Chawl and at Byculla for the sale of groceries. On the morning of the 12th August, he and his brother were at the Byculla shop near the new railway station. The Chinchpoogly shop was closed all day on the 12th August. Their wives were with them that day. The Chinchpoogly shop was not re-opened until Monday.

Bhimabai, woman, was recalled, and in answer to Mr. Lang, said the suit against her was brought on a false note, which she had not signed. She came to no arrangement through Mr. Rushworth, that Wasudeo should withdraw the suit against her, and pass a note to Balvant. Wasudeo asked her to forgive him for having brought a false suit against her. She did not agree to any arrangement, and said the matter must be disposed of in Court.

To Mr. Kirkpatrick.—No definite arrangement was come to in Mr. Rushworth's office on the 11th August. On the 9th September, she attended the Court personally, and the suit against her was dismissed.

Mr. Lang called Wasudeo Balvant, a clerk in the Indo-China Mill, who said that he had brought a suit in the Small Causes Court against Bhima, woman, and another. On the 11th August, in Mr. Rushworth's office, several persons being present, an arrangement was come to for the withdrawal of the suit, to which Bhima assented. She was not to attend the Court the following day.

Ramchandra Parashram gave corroborative evidence.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the jury upon the evidence he had called, said the best evidence was that of Bhima, woman, and of the pleader's clerk who had been called that morning. Notwithstanding the relation of the fifth accused to the woman, the jury could have no doubt upon the evidence and the record of the Small Causes Court that, on the morning of the 12th August, the fifth accused was not among any rioters, but was busy making arrangements about the Small Causes Court, and had gone to see his pleader's clerk, and afterwards to the Court, where he was engaged until the afternoon. Wasudeo Balvant was called to say that there was no necessity for Bhima to go to the Court on the 12th August ; but the fact was that no arrangement was come to, to render Bhima's presence unnecessary, and she distinctly said that she distrusted Wasudeo, who was quite capable of snatching a decree behind her back. In regard to the seventh prisoner, again, there was clear evidence that he did not go out at all on the 12th August. For the sixth prisoner, also, a clear *alibi* was proved ; and the learned counsel trusted the jury would find in his favour as in that of the other prisoners.

Mr. Lang, in summing up the evidence, submitted that the charges against the prisoners had been established by the evidence for the prosecution, and that the evidence for the defence had failed to prove an *alibi*. There was evidence to show that the three Mahomedans had been killed by the accused, and that the fourth had a very narrow escape. The first four prisoners were arrested on the day following the commission of the murder. Could there be any doubt that the three Mahomedans were murdered by a mob of Hindus, and that the prisoners formed part of the mob ? The object of the mob who rushed out of the chawl, on hearing the sound of a whistle, could not be mistaken ; and Mr. Lang said, it was nothing else than to assault any Mahomedan who came in their way. Those who formed part of the mob were, according to law, responsible for any acts done by any member of the mob. The jury were requested to bear in mind this provision of the law when considering his learned friend's contention that the mere presence in a mob did not render his clients answerable for any outrages committed by other members of the mob. If the jury believed the evidence, there could be no doubt that the last three prisoners took part in the disturbance near the Parsee liquor-seller's shop at Parel, and that they afterwards went across the fields and joined the other mob near the Bavan Chawl, who assaulted and killed the Mahomedans. Mr. Rushworth and Mr. Seel had given evidence, which materially corroborated the case for the prosecution. The learned counsel asked the jury not to allow Mr. Rushworth's statement that he did not see the fifth prisoner in the crowd of several hundreds of Hindus to outweigh the direct evidence of several witnesses to the contrary. With regard to the evidence of *alibi*, the learned counsel commented upon its similarity to the evidence of *alibi* which had been called in the other riot cases, and upon its apparent improbability. In reference to the fifth accused being engaged on the morning of the 12th August, in connection with the Small Causes Court suit, Mr. Lang said that, bearing in mind the disturbed state of the town, and that a settlement had been made on the evening of the 11th August, it was extremely improbable that the man attended the Court at all that day. It was very strange, indeed, that the fifth prisoner should have been delayed in Court until the afternoon, because the Court was not sitting, and all the cases were postponed. The evidence called in favour of the sixth and seventh prisoners was weaker and more improbable, and therefore not entitled to any weight. The important question was, were the jury satisfied upon the evidence for the prosecution that the prisoners were present on the morning of the 12th August, in the mob which assaulted the four Mahomedans and killed three of them.

His Lordship, in summing up the case, said that after the careful attention which the jury had paid to the evidence, it was not necessary for him—as it was not the custom in latter days—to read the whole of the evidence ; and his Lordship would draw the attention of the jury to the material portions thereof. There was no reason far doubting that the three Mahomedans were killed in the field. One class of evidence in the case, was that as to the attack in the morning which Mr. Rushworth and his friend were witnesses of, when an attempt was made to break open the shop of Cowasjee, the liquor-seller. The identification of only some of the prisoners by witnesses who felt reluctant to identify others, about whom they were not sure, shewed, his Lordship said, an apparent desire in the interests of justice ; and thus Mr. Rushworth and his friend, who were well-acquainted with this class of people, did not undertake to identify prisoners regarding whom they did not feel sure. His Lordship referred at some length to the evidence of witnesses who spoke of the attack on Cowasjee's shop, remarking that he saw na reason to consider that evidence unreliable. There were some inaccuracies as to the time given before the Magistrate and in this Court by witnesses, who had no watch or clock to consult, but would that circumstance justify the jury in discarding the evidence altogether ? His Lordship here drew the jury's attention to the material parts of the evidence in regard to which the witnesses for the prosecution were agreed ; and to the fact that the witnesses identified only those of the perisoners about whose presence they felt sure, forbearing to identify others in regard to whom they were doubtful. His Lordship here reviewed the evidence, reading and commenting upon portions of it, indicating which witnesses had indentified particular prisoners. An *alibi* his Lordship observed, might be true ; but the jury had to consider, whether, according to the circumstances of a case, it was so complete and satisfactory as to justify them in rejecting the direct evidence of several witnesses called for the prosecution. In regard to the fifth prisoner, the plea of *alibi* was brought forward by his kept mistress, or rather one who kept the prisoner, because she paid a fine for him and maintained him. After stating what the *alibi* was, his Lordship remarked that it had been rebutted by evidence called for the prosecution, showing that there was no necessity whatever for Bhima or the fifth prisoner to go to the Court on the 12th August, because on the preceding evening an arrangement was come to, in order to withdraw the suit. Attention was drawn to the improbability of the fifth accused going to Narayen Bhai, the clerk of the pleader, early in the morning, when the town was in a very disturbed state. The jury were to consider the evidence and to give to it what effect they thought proper. The sixth prisoner had called his brother to prove an *alibi*, and his Lordship referred to the evidence at some length, leaving it to the jury to say whether they believed it in the face of the direct evidence to the contrary. His lordship explained to the jury the provisions of the law which laid down that any member of a mob or an unlawful assembly was guilty of an act done by any other member of it. In this case, the joint purpose of the mob was proved to be to assault Mahomedans ; and any member of the mob was guilty, even though he did not strike a blow.

The jury returned for consultation, and on returning into Court after twenty minutes, the foreman said the jury found the first four prisoners not guilty by a majority of eight to one ; and that they unanimously found the other three prisoners not guilty.

His Lordship agreed with the majority, and all the seven prisoners were discharged.

The Court then adjourned till 10 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Farran presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday, when the following cases were heard :—

RE HORMARJEE ARDESHIR HORMARJEE.

Mr. Anderson, who held the Hon. Mr. Lang's brief, under instructions from Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, applied for the personal discharge of the insolvent under section 47 of the Insolvency Act. The learned counsel said that the insolvent had given into the hands of the Official Assignee property worth fifteen lakhs of rupees, and that the practice of the Court was not to enter upjudgment under section 86 of the Insolvency Act. After consulting the Official Assignee, his Lordship said that the best way at present was to grant the insolvent his personal discharge and to postpone the consideration of the other matter till the next court-day ; insolvent was further ordered to give formal notice to the Official Assignee for the purpose of communicating with the creditors of the insolvent.

Mr. Anderson further applied for a rule *nisi* calling upon the creditors to show cause why insolvent should not be granted his final discharge under section 60 of the Act. The rule was accordingly granted by his Lordship.

RE SAMJI BHIMEY AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Manker, for one of the insolvents, moved for three months' extension of the interim order. The learned counsel said that the insolvent was engaged in making up his books of account in the office of the Official Assignee. Consulting the Official Assignee, his Lordship said that the insolvent had done nothing for the last three months. The Court granted the insolvent a further extension only for a fortnight to enable him to proceed with the hearing of his petition.

SHEIK NOOR SHEIK CASSIM.

Mr. Robertson, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, Soonabai, opposed the application. His Lordship after hearing the arguments of counsel gave an interim order only for a month, in order to enable the insolvent to proceed with the hearing of his petition.

RE HARICHAND VITTOBA.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, moved for leave to serve notices, to amend the schedule and for a month's extension of the interim order. His Lordship granted the application.

RE PARSHOTUM CHUNILAL.

Mr. Vikajee, who held Mr. Jardine's brief, opposed an application for an interim order made by the insolvent in person. His Lordship, after hearing Mr. Vikajee, refused the interim order to the insolvent, but in order to enable him to reply to the affidavit made by the opposing creditor, the hearing of the matter was adjourned for a fortnight.

RE KALIANCHAND ABECHAND AND OTHERS.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of a petitioning creditor, Parshotum Damoder, moved for the dismissal of the petition on the certificate of the Clerk of the Court. The petition was accordingly dismissed.

RE PESTONJEE BOMANJEE GHADIALI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for leave to serve notices to amend the schedule and for an extension of the interim order for two months. The application was granted.

RE GANPATRAM HARDATRAM.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices to amend the schedule and an extension of the interim order for two months.

RE MAHOMED BHARMAL.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices, and an extension of the interim order for two months.

RE RUSTOMJEE DADABHOY MIRZA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for leave to serve notices to amend the schedule and for an extension of the interim order for four months, as some of the creditors were up-country creditors. The application was granted by his Lordship.

RE VINAYAK VASSUDEV.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual rule *nisi* calling upon the creditors to show cause why the insolvent should not be granted his final discharge.

DISCHAGES.

The following insolvents received their discharge :—Keshav Lalla ; Vaman Ragunath Shite and others ; Ganesham Dajee ; Alibux Mamdu and others ; Mahomed Hoossein and another ; Krishnarao Antoba and others ; Issufally Karimbhoy ; Sheik Hoossein Sheik Ally ; Karsondas Vassonji ; Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Mahomed and another ; Pandurang Jairam and another, Hari Pandurang and another ; and Govindrao Moreshwar.

THE JALGAON COTTON GINNING COMPANY.

The fifth annual ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Jalgaon Cotton Ginning Company was held at its registered office, Gaiwadi, Kalbadevi Road, yesterday, when Mr. Canji Meghjee, chairman the of board of directors, presided. The following directors' report was submitted :—

The directors now beg to submit to the shareholders this their fifth annual report of the working of the Company's Ginning Factory at Jalgaon. They regret to observe, as will be seen from the balance sheet and the profit and loss account, that during the year under review, the Company has made a loss of Rs. 3,465-3-10, arrived at after the agents have, as a matter of favour, given up their commission of Rs. 3,985-4-9. Owing to the smallness of the cotton crop in the district and in consequence of having been obliged, during the season, to maintain from time to time a reduced ginning rate towards the reduction of working charges of the factory by securing more ginning business in competition with other rival factories in Jalgaon, the Company had to suffer in the ginning business and consequent loss. The Directors have, however, with their best discretion and after a good deal of trouble, entered into an agreement with those rival factories to work the Company's factory in combination with them during the next season ; and they now fully trust that such joint working arrangement will result to the Company in accretion of a good profit to recoup this year's loss and pay a dividend, &c. Messrs. Damodar Madhowjee and Tulsidas H. Parekh retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election. The shareholders have to appoint an auditor for the current year and fix his remuneration.

Resolutions were passed adopting the report, re-electing Messrs. Damodar Madhowjee and Tulsidas H. Parekh as directors, and appointing Mr. Girjashanker Harishanker as auditor for the next year at a remuneration of Rs. 50. With the customary compliment to the chairman, the meeting dissolved.

To preserve the complexion against wind, heat, irritating dust, &c., against wounds, burns, abrasion, the best application is Toilet "Lanoline."—From all Chemists and Druggists in Auber.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT AT SEA.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, concluded the inquiry yesterday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the circumstances, under which Noormahomed Hussonali, aged twenty-four years, and employed as a store-keeper on board the s. s. Shannon, met his death at sea. It was alleged that on the morning of the day after the steamer left Aden, an altercation issued between the deceased and one Remedio Antoo when the latter in the heat of excitement struck the former with a brush on the forehead, causing on it a wound which resulted in death.

When the inquiry was resumed yesterday Mr. Pires, barrister-at-law, appeared for Remedio. The jury after hearing the evidence of several witnesses returned an open verdict.

Francis Fernandes said that he was a servant to the Engineers' mess on board the P. and O. s. s. Shannon, and lived on board. On the 30th ultimo at about 3-30 a.m. he was asleep in the mess-room. He heard some row going on outside the room, and he went out and saw the deceased and the man Remedio Joao Antoo wrestling. The deceased fell against a window and on to the deck and Remedio fell on him. The witness then went into the mess-room again, and lay down and went to sleep. Remedio was the servant of the Chief Engineer of the s. s. Shannon. The deceased and Remedio were wrestling angrily and not for play.

Mr. Pires declined to cross-examine the witness.

To the jury.—The witness saw this brush in the right hand of Remedio, while he was wrestling with the deceased. The deceased had in his right hand something that appeared to be like a stick, but the witness could not see it properly as it was dark. The witness did not see any blows struck with the brush nor with the stick. Some Seedees came on the scene when the witness left. The deceased and Remedio were on good terms during the voyage. Remedio was not related to witness.

Mahomed Abdoola, a coal-trimmer, on the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, said that he knew the deceased who was a pantry-man on the s. s. Shannon. The witness knew the man Remedio, who was a servant to Mr. Walker, the Chief Engineer on board. About six days ago, at about 3-30 a.m., the witness and two others came from the engine-room on to the spar deck to get a drink of water when witness saw the deceased talking to the third engineer. Just then the man Remedio came out of the engineer's mess-room with the brush, produced before the inquest, in his right hand, and struck the deceased with it on his forehead. The witness passed them, and the other two men who had come up with him followed him. They had a drink of water and went to the engine-room again. They did not see the deceased and Remedio as they returned to the engine-room. The deceased died at about 3-30 p.m. on the day the steamer arrived in Bombay. They left Aden at noon, and the assault took place the next morning at about half-past 3 o'clock.

Mubarack Sadi, also a coal-trimmer on the P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Shannon, said that he knew the deceased who was a pantry-man on board. The witness also knew the man Remedio who was a servant in the engineer's mess. About nine days ago at about 3-30 a.m., the witness, accompanied by the last witness and another man, came from the engine-room on to the spar deck for a drink of water, when the witness saw the deceased and the third engineer talking on the deck. Just before the witness passed them, he saw Remedio come out of the Engineer's mess-room with the brush in his right hand and strike the deceased with it on the forehead. The witness passed on without speaking to them and returned in a few minutes after getting a drink of water, but they were not there then. The witness saw the deceased next day. The deceased was then sick and unconscious, and he was attended by the ship's doctor. The witness did not know how long it was after the occurrence that the deceased died. The witness did not know whether the deceased and Remedio were on friendly terms before the night he had referred to. The third engineer was with the deceased when Remedio struck the deceased with the brush. The third engineer saw Remedio strike the deceased. The deceased was struck over the left eye-brow and the blow knocked him down, and he began to cry. The blow was given just before the witness passed the deceased. The third engineer did nothing to Remedio on his knocking down the deceased. The next day Remedio went about his work as usual. The witness was not asked any questions by the captain or by any one else on board as to what he (witness) saw.

To the jury.—The witness did not see any stick in the deceased's hands. The witness had never seen the iron-bar produced before the jury. It was dark when the deceased was talking to the third engineer.

Mubarack Mazooh, also a coal-trimmer, on board the s. s. Shannon, supported the evidence of the last witness, and added that he saw Remedio give one blow to the deceased.

David McAdam, the third engineer on board the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, said that the deceased was an assistant store-keeper on board the steamer. He acted as store-keeper, during the night from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. They left Aden in the afternoon of Tuesday, the 28th ultimo. That night the deceased was on duty as usual. The witness was in the engine-room about 3-30 a.m. that night, when he heard a great noise, and thinking it came from the port side, he stepped out on deck on that side to see what it was about ; but as he could see nothing he went on to the starboard side with the intention of going to the stokehold to see if the men who were heaving up ashes, were making the noise, but on finding that it came from the direction of the engineers' mess room, the witness went in that direction. It was pitch dark then. He found the deceased and the man Remedio wrestling, but as soon as the witness got up to them they stopped. They both seemed very excited and came up to the witness. The deceased told the witness that he wanted to wash down a bench opposite the engine-doorway and found Remedio sleeping on it, and that he asked Remedio to get off, but he refused to do so. Remedio on the other hand, told the witness that the deceased had hit him on the head with a tin-box, and that he had attempted to kick him. After hearing what they had to say, the witness told the deceased to go to his work and Remedio to go up to his proper place to sleep. They both went away and the witness returned to the engine-room. The witness saw nothing more, but heard voices on the deck while he was going down to the bottom of the engine-room. Just as the witness got up to the deceased and Remedio, he saw a brush dropped by one of them, but the witness did not know which of them dropped it. The witness also saw an iron-bar, like the oneproduced before the jury, in the deceased's hands. It was held up by him over his head, and Remedio appeared to be holding him by the arm, in the hand of which the iron-bar was. The witness did not see either the deceased or Remedio struck, and he did not see the deceased fall down on to the deck. In consequence of the noise the witness had heard while returning to the bottom of the engine-room, he (the witness) sent the 6th engineer to see if the men were at it again, and he brought the deceased down with him. The deceased said that he and Remedio had another scrimmage after the witness had left them, and he (the deceased) showed the witness a wound over the left eye. The wound was bleeding. The next night he was on duty, but on Thursday night he was off duty as he was sick. He was not on duty again, and he died on the day they arrived in Bombay.

To the jury.—There was no one else when the wrestling was going on except the engineers' mess-room boy. The witness did not see the last three witnesses there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pires, the witness said that the deceased was not struck by Remedio while he (the witness) was listening to their complaints. The witness did not know how the deceased got the wound on the forehead, He might have fallen down and received the wound. He had not received the wound when he was making his complaint to the witness about Remedio sleeping on the bench. At that time there did not seem to be anything the matter with him or Remedio. They were only out of breath.

Dr. Sidney Smith, the Surgeon to the Coroner and Police Surgeon, said that on the 4th instant, at 10-45 a.m., he viewed the body of the deceased with the Coroner's jury at the morgue. The deceased's age was about twenty-four years. The witness immediately afterwards made an autopsy of the body. There was a cicatrix of a healed wound on the inner side of the left eye-brow about half-an-inch long. There was an abrasion over the bridge of the nose about one-fourth of an inch long. There were no external marks of violence on the body. On removing the scalp there was no effusion of blood between it and the skull. On removing the calvarium a large quantity of pus and blood escaped and the whole of the upper surface of the brain was covered with pus. The skull was not fractured. The stomach was empty. All the organs of the chest and abdomen were healthy. From the *post mortem* appearances he was of opinion that the cause of death was compression of the brain from the pus already described. A blow from the back of the brush could have caused the injuries he had described. If the deceased had fallen with his head striking against a window, that might have produced the same injuries. The witness was further of opinion that the pus which produced the compression was the result of a blow.

After the Coroner had summed up the evidence the jury after a short consultation returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by compression of the brain, but how such compression was caused there is no evidence to show.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 5.

Branson, 2nd Lt, Bo 2nd Middlesex Regt, on furlough, from Quetta.

December 6.

Dallas Edge, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo, A M S, on leave, from Deolalee.

Robertson, Glasgow. Lt, Bo, 2nd Durham L I, on duty, from Mhow.

Johntone, Capt, Bo, 4th Lancers, H C, on leave, from Bolarum.

DEPARTURES.—December 5.

Labertouche, 2nd Lt, Ms, 2nd Suffolk Regt, from leave, to Secunderabad.

Nurse, Capt, 13th Bo Infy, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

December 6.

Ternan, Major, Bo, 12th Infty, on leave, to Kamptee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE, L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th December, 1893.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 9th instant, at 4-45 p.m, at the Cruickshank Road end of the Parade Ground. Red or Khaki uniform, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum, at 3-45 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their tram tickets.

Cadets will be conveyed in special tram car on Saturday, the 9th instant, as follows :—

Byculla School :—One single car to leave Victoria Gardens at 3-45 p.m.

2. No 2561 Vol A M Rodrigues having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "B" Company.

3. Vol H E Prescott is transferred from "B" to "C" Company from this date.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th December, 1893.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

Fort Head-Quarters.

To-day 8-30 p.m.—Theoretical instructions (Subject:—Use and effect of projectiles)—Members going in for Proficiency certificates are particularly requested to attend.

To-morrow 6-30 a.m.—10-inch R M L gun drill Nos. 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.

To-morrow, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L gun drill Nos 1and 3 Sub-divisions.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

To-day 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency class.

To-morrow 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L gun drill, Nos 1 and 4 Sub-divisions.

2. There will be class firing at Coorla to-morrow. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.

3 The following members having joined is taken on the Strength of the Corps from the 1st instant, and posted to No 3 Sub-division No 2 Company :—No 383 Gunner H R Dunk.

4 The following gentleman has joined the Corps as an Honorary Member :—Mr E Heap.

5 Parade for Saturday, 9th instant :—No 1 Company will parade at the Prince of Wales' Statue, at 4 p.m., and proceed to Colaba North Fort, to continue the annual gun target practice. Dress.—Drill order without arms.

No 2 Company will parade at the foot of the Railway Bridge opposite Byculla Police Station, at 4½ p.m., and proceed to Mahaluxmi Fort, for 10-inch R M L gun drill, Dress.—Drill order *with* arms.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 6TH OF DECEMBER, 1893.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in Shade		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·224	Calm	..	75·6	53·6	84	...	0·39	+0·32
Agra	30·249	S E	3	76 6	55·6	76	...	0·54	+0·54
Cawnpore	30·249	Calm	1	77·0	50·5	91	...	0·31	...
Allahabad	30 222	Calm	2	78·5	53 9	86	...	0·61	+0·47
Jhansi	30 228	S S E	1	77·4	56 7	72	...	1·07	+0·99
Jacobabad	30·209	Calm	1	78·4	43·6	66	...	...	...
Karachi	30·176	N E	8	85·0	58·	45	...	0·02	+0·02
Jeypore	30·239	E N E	2	77·0	57·6	68	..	2·40	+2·32
Ajmere	30·256	S E	3	74·4	57·2	80	..	1·86	+1·79
Deesa	30·167	E S E	8	85 6	58·4	65	..	1·55	+1·17
Ahmedabad	30·135	E N E	4	84·2	62·1	60	...	1·73	...
Bhuj	30·143	Calm	10	85·4	5·95	58	...	0·27	+0·27
Rajkot	30·133	E	5	85·9	57·5	66	...	1·54	+1·19
Veraval	30·102	Calm	7	84·6	65·2	65	...	2·28	...
Neemuch	30·237	S W	7	75·7	52·8	78	...	2·41	+2·31
Indore	30·234	S	1	77·5	48·6	86	..	2·76	+2·38
Saugor	30·207	E	3	75·3	57·8	74	..	2·12	+1·86
Jubbulpore	30·248	N	1	77·0	50·9	77	..	1·94	+1·43
Hoshangabad	30·201	N E	4	76·8	52·2	75	...	5·01	+4·62
Khandwa	30·191	N E	2	82·7	51·6	79	...	0·67	+0·32
Raipur	30·199	N N W	2	78·2	54 8	73	...	0·59	+0·03
Nagpur	30·201	N E	4	79·4	56 2	65	...	2·96	+2·17
Amraoti	30·196	E	5	82·2	58·3	59	...	1·14	+0 50
Akola	30·192	E N E	5	82·0	55·4	67	...	2·11	+1·27
Surat	30·031	E	F	89·1	60·0	60	...	0·47	+0·29
Malegaon	30·218	Calm	1	81·4	53·5	65	...	1·30	+0·54
Bombay	30·099	E N E	8	87·3	72·4	64	...	1·63	+1·05
Poona	30·183	Calm	6	84·1	54·9	53	...	2·03	+0·76
Aurangabad	30·194	E S E	5	81·3	54·6	53	...	2·48	...
Sholapur	30·154	S	8	82·8	58·1	55	...	0·26	—0·68
Ratnagiri	30·009	E N E	6	91·4	71·9	43	...	6·21	—0·30
Belgaum	30·104	E S E	[illegible]	80·3	60·4	74	...	4·96	+3·03
Goa	30·086	E	4	87·1	69·4	79	...	4·07	...
Karwar	30·010	Calm	1	89·3	70·1	75	..	2·78	—0·09
Mangalore	30·021	E	4	89·8	70·4	71	..	3·29	—0·21
Calicut	30·031	E	6	87·3	70·6	76	..	5·68	—0·29
Cochin	30·025	E	M	89·3	73·6	78	..	5·95	—2·06
Bangalore	30·129	E	6	77·7	59·9	80	..	3·05	—0·75
Secunderabad	30·162	E N E	4	82 2	58·1	68	..	3·71	+1·79
Masuliptm	30·119	N N E	6	82·6	68·1	74	—	17·81	+10·29
Bellary	30·133	E	2	86·5	62 5	83	..	1·26	—0·99
Cuddapah	30·099	S S E	...	85·0	68 0	91	..	8·44	+2·77
Madras	30·071	N E	15	86·2	75·7	74	...	21·23	+2·71
Coimbatore	..	...	...	...	...	...	0·11	...	...
Trichinopoly	30·050	Calm	3	87·0	73·4	82	...	13·48	+7·31
Negapatam	30·040	N	7	82·9	71·7	92	1·37	29·75	+9·35
Colombo	30·015	Calm	6	87·0	72·5	76	0·37	19·88	+5·16
Aden	30·106	N E	5	84·0	75 9	81	...	...	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed by moderate or small amounts in either direction all over the country. Readings are highest at Ajmere and lowest in the south. Gradients are steep on the western side of the Peninsula and on and off the Coromandel Coast. Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Madras. Veraval reports a gale of wind. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Calicut and Bombay, and 8 at Madras, Sholapur, Aurangabad and Akola. The maximum temperature is from 2° to 3° above the normal at Allahabad, Surat, Bombay, Karwar, Madras and Trichinopoly, and the minimum from 3° to 13° in excess in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Ratnagiri and the lowest 44° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are irregular and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Negapatam, Trichinopoly, Madras, Bellary, Ratnagiri, Aurangabad, Bombay, Malegaon, Akola, Nagpur, Raipur Deessa, Ajmere, Jeypore and Delhi. Over an inch of rain has fallen at Negapatam (1·37"), nearly an inch at Colombo, and light showers at Madras. Winds at Madras and Negapatam show a tendency to cyclonic circulation and thereby indicate squally unsettled wheather conditions off Negapatam in the Bay. Humidity and cloud are both increasing at Negapatam and Trichinopoly and conditions are favourable for rain at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency. At Negapatam and in its neighbourhood heavy rain is to be expected. The isobars indicate that the weather to the southwards of the Malabar Coast and on and off the South Coromandel Coast is unsettled and strong squally winds with rain are probably blowing to the south-eastwards of Negapatam in the Bay and to south-westwards of the Malabar Coast out at sea. Humidity is increasing in Gujarat and the Bombay Presidency and the weather will remain cloudy there and also on and off the West Coast between Goa and Karachi.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, Dec. 5.

Wednesday's observations :—The pressure has changed by small amounts, and there is hence again very little change to record in the general distribution. Winds are also very little altered, and are steady between north and east in most parts of the country. On the Coromandel coast the force is increasing. The mean temperature, which ranges from 82° at Ratnagiri to 55° at Rawalpindi exceeds the normal average in all provinces, except in Burma, where an abnormal deficiency of five degrees is reported. The weather is generally clear or nearly so, but clouds are collecting in North-west India and on the Coromandel coast. The following amounts of rain is reported :—Negapatam, one inch and thirty-seven cents ; Cuddalore, one inch ; Colombo, ninety-seven cents ; and Madras, thirteen cents. The condition is slightly unsettled over the south-west of the bay.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 6th December, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·965
Temperature of the Air	80·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·6
Dew Point	66·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·627
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	73·5
General Directions of wind*	ESE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	246

* From midnight to midnight.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s City of Wakefield, 1,937 tons, Captain R Townsend, cleared yesterpay for Dunkirk, with a general cargo and Mrs Townsend, four children and nurse as passengers.

The s s Gutenfels, 1,750 tons, Captain W Thorman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg (28th October) via Antwerp, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

The s s Hiroshima Maru, 2,031 tons, Captain J B MacMillan, arrived in harbour on the 5th instant, from Kobe (7th November, with a general cargo and two cabin passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Tata and Sons.

The s s Kt Companion, 2,543 tons, Captain J R Durant, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Cardiff (10th November, with a cargo of 3,200 tons coals and Mr P Williams as passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain A McAllister, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda (22nd November) via Aden, with a general cargo and Nawab Mahomed Mahmood Alli Khan Saheb, 2 ladies and four followers as cabin and 189 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—December 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	St. Giles	2201	Fortray	Antwerp	15-12	K Nixon &Co
C	Cy of Wakefield	1937	Townsend	Dunkirk	6-12	J Mackintosh
D	Calder	400	Lockeyer	Not fixed		B & P S N Co
G	Taif		Hannah	Mauritius	8-12	H C Joosub
H&J	Ashdown	1834	Hutchinson	Genoa	6-12	W&A Graham
M	Avoca	304	Abdula	Zanzibar		V Ebrahim & Co
O	La Seyne	1151	Blanc	Aden & Karachi	13-12	A Simeon
P	Haxby	2252	Brown	Not fixed	7-12	W&A Graham

HARBOUR WALL.

Ponani	542	Ahmed	Mangalore	8-12	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Carthage	2453	De Horne	London	16-12	P & O Co
2	Armenia	2318	Read	Liverpool	9-12	W&A Graham
3	D Balduino	3044	De Negre	Genoa	14-12	C Barbero
4	Stura	1416	Serrati	China	11-12	C Barbero
5	Teheran	1670	Cale	China	15-12	P& O S N Co
6	Asama	2419	Smith	Marseilles	8-12	K Nixon &Co
7	Shannon	2049	Crewe	Aden	9-12	P & O S N Co
8	Maria Valerio	2644	Costanza		9-12	Austrian L S N Co
9	Japan		Packham			M Mackenzie & Co
12	Samoa	4057	Adams	Antwerp		K Nixon &Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Pachumba		Karachi	6-12	M Mackenzie & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Clan Munroe	2197	Jones	Liverpool	F Muir & Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Hiroshima Maru(s)	Macmillan	Kobe, Nov 7.
6	Naderi (s)	McAllister	Jedda, Nov 22.
	Kt. Companion (s).	Durant	Cardiff, Nov 10.
	Gutenfels (s)	Thormann	Hamburg, Oct 28.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Pachumba (s)	Boon	Karachi, &c.
	City of Wakefield(s	Townsend	Dunkirk.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Calder, for Karachi and Persian Gulf.
" Naderi, for Jedda, &c.
" Karagola, for Karachi, &c.
" Hiroshima Maru, for China, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec..
1 Mirzapore s ....Harvey....London, Oct 27.
City of Bombay s...Marr....Glasgow, Oct 25.
Virawa s....McKinlay ..Bombay, Nov 11.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 1.—Steamers Comilla, Kasara, Dictator and Shahzada ; and ship Evesham Abbey.

DAILY IMPORTS.—December 6.

From Glasgow.

Clan Monroe s—65 cases whisky and 3 cases gingerwine, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 100 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.

Armenia s—200 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 109 cases whisky, D Dababhoy.

From Liverpool.

City of Khios s—2 hogsheads, port wine, Eduljee Bezonjee.

From London.

Ganges s—30 cases medicine, Rogers and Co ; 24 packges chemical others sorts, B Shakarani and Co.

Amara s—1 case medicine, Tyabjee and Co ; 101 cases old tom, Jamsetjee Framjee.

Oriental s—3 cases perfumed spirit, M Esmail.

Energia s—5 cases port wine, R Ramchandra and Co.

From Bordeaux.

D Balduino s—10 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 55 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

From Charente.

Aston Hall s—4 cases brandy, R Ramchandra and Co,

Carthage s—20 cases brandy, R Ramchandra and Co.

From Marseilles.

D Balduino s—86 cases vermouth, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

From New York.

Hutton Hall s—500 cases kerosine oil, M M Nensee ; 10,000 cases kerosine oil, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—December 5.

For Liverpool.

Armenia s—84 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand ; 60 bales wool, Jadhowjee Carra ; 153 bales wool, P Dayal, 90 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.

For London.

Carthage s—1,101 cwts myrabollams, H Govindjee ; 113 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 2,025 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee.

Ashdown s—10 cases condiments, C Muncherjee and Sons ; 83 cwts olibanum, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 4 cwts olibanum, M Mooraj ; 125 cwts gum, 217 cwts turmeric and 375 cwts myrabollams, A Toolsidas.

For Dunkirk.

Haxby s—2,000 cwts wheat, Dharsee Nanjee and Co ; 496 cwts linseed, 3,750 cwts gingellyseed, 2,001 cwts poppyseed, 2,820 cwts rapeseed and 585 cwts groundnuts, E D Sassoon and Co ; 4,001 cwts rapeseed, 4,000 cwts wheat, F Fischer and Co.

City of Wakefield s—4,001 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Amsterdam.

Samoa s—110 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 700 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 5,449 cwts rapeseed, 2 0 0 cwts gingellyseed, and 20 cwts mustarseed, Volkart Brothers.

St Giles s—110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 292 cwts castorseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 200 cwts gum, Volkart Brothers ; 1615 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.

For Odessa.

Maria Valerie s—110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

For Marseilles

Asama s—500 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Trieste.

Maria Valerie s—600 cwts myrabollams, O Martin and Co ; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 330 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co

For Venice.

Maria Valerie s—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

For Naples.

D Balduino s—300 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

For Genoa.

D Balduino s—6,000 cwts gingellyseed, and 200 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythel and Co.

Ashdown s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co ; 50 tons old iron, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Stura s—102 cwts sharkfins, F M Chinai ; 68 cwts sharkfins D Dossa ; 300 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 515 bales twist, E Noordin andCo ; 775 balestwist, K Hurmundrai ; 52 cwts kismiss, 5 cwts angoor, and 470 cwts sandalwood, C Ebrahim and Co ; 375 cwts onions, The Onion Co ; 325 cwts ooplate, P F Talati ; 14 cwts sharkfins, and 37 cwts cloves, N Meance.

For Shanghai.

Stura s—225 bales twist, K Hurmundrai.

"I know no law but that of retaliation," is said to have been the observation of Mr. Thomas Turner, a Leeds solicitor, when his fellow-townsman, Mr. Frederick Augustus Marriott, complained of being unlawfully assaulted ; but since then Mr. Turner has been pursuing his legal studies in the local county court, and has seen reason to modify his views. Mr. Turner was driving on the highway one evening when Mr. Marriott, who was on a bicycle, overtook and passed him without the customary warning by ringing his bell. So far it is admitted that the cyclist was in error ; but instead of applying for a summons under the local Government Act, Mr. Turner preferred to "lasso" the offending cyclist with his whip, whereby Mr. Marriott was thrown to the ground, and the wheel of the chaise passed over his leg, though happily without breaking the bone. Mr. Turner's mode of taking the law into his own hands has been disapproved by a Leeds jury, who have awarded Mr. Marriott £30 damages.

Mr. J. G. Haggard, Her Majesty's Consul at Trieste, draws the attention of silk importers and silk growers to the silk-producing carterpillar, the "Bombyx Lasiocampa Otus" existing on the coast of Dalmatia. Whether the moth is indigenous or has only comparatively recently appeared on the coast is not known with certainty for it has but lately attracted the notice of entomologists. The moth is somewhat similar to that of the silkworm, with the cocoon much larger and the silk slightly finer and very white. The caterpillar does not feed on the mulberry, but on the evergreen, or holm oak ("Quercus Ilex"). The discovery has been such a recent one, that, so far, little has been done towards rearing the worm artificially ; but its breeding has been commenced in one or two places, and perhaps will have far reaching results.

To Darken Grey Hair.—Lockyer Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest ; costs less ; effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

'XMAS MUSIC.—Mirth! Merry-Making!! Dancing!!! Grand Bargains. Clearance SALE of a Consignment of English Musical Boxes and Aristons is offered at Half price. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the current month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

SUN LIFE OFFICE OF INDIA.—Transacts Life, Annuity, Accident Business. Terms favourable. Premiums low. Profits large.—OFFICE, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A SELECTION of English OIL PAINTINGS will be ON VIEW, for a few Weeks only, at JOHN ROBERTS and Co.'s NEW PREMISES, No. 17, Hummum Street. An Inspection is Invited.

CRISP AERATED WATERS.—If you have not tried these renowned Waters, please do so. 2 Dozens upwards delivered Free. Manufactured by PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

DRAWING ROOM SIDE TABLES in Polished Iron, now extensively used in all Drawing Rooms, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 30.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

'XMAS PRESENTS! 'XMAS PRESENTS!! A splendid selection of Silver-Platedware of the best and newest Designs most suitable for 'Xmas, Wedding, Birthday and New Year Presents. Rs. 5 to Rs. 250. Inspection most respectfully Invited.—BULL & Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Hams, Bacon, Cheese.

HIGH CLASS CONFECTIONERY.—Fondants, per lb. Rs. 2; Strawberries per lb. Rs. 2; Cocoanuts, per lb. Re. 1-8; Acid Drops of Assorted Flavour, per lb. Re. 1.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay. Xmas List Free on Application.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

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A VACANCY for an ASSISTANT MEASURER (European) exists in the Chamber of Commerce, Measurement Department. Applications, in applicant's own hand-writing, stating qualifications, will be received by the SECRETARY of the Chamber up to 11th December, 1893.

WANTED, at once, Tenders for a large number of EMPTY CASES (machinery). Various Sizes. Address MANAGER, Jacob Sassoon Mills, Parel.

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OUR Daily Ground MOCCA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb., Guaranteed pure and unadulterated, and being Roasted and Ground in closed cylinders, the fine aroma is preserved. This Coffee has attained general approbation of the public, and those who have not used it are strongly recommended to give it a Trial. Money will be returned if the Coffee is not approved of.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34 and 36, Abdool Rheman Street, near Crawford Market.—Liberal Trade Discount to Large Buyers. Price List on application.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

PORTABLE FOLDING WASHSTAND, consisting of Tripod Stand and Basin, Painted Grained Oak, most convenient for Camp purposes, Rs. 6-12, Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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THIS Spanish Nobleman's Vineyards are now to some extent productive of Wine used for distillation, because of the scarcity of really genuine French Cognacs. The EARL'S SPANISH BRANDY is absolutely *pure*, and may be called Invalid's Brandy.

We can supply it for Rs. 35-8 per Case, less 5 per cent. Discount for Cash.

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A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
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Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 6.

CONSOLS were unchanged in London yesterday, at 98¼; but Indian Sterling Loan was ⅛ per cent. lower, at 104¼ *ex-div.* The market rates of discount which were put down ¼ per cent. on Monday, were advanced again ⅛ per cent. yesterday, say to 2¼ per cent. on short London Bills, and 2⅜ on six months' sight Credits. The price of Bar Silver was unchanged at 31 15-16d.; but in New York the quotation for the metal was still nominal with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent higher at 4·86¾ dollars. Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent higher in London, at £65 15-16. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on London was unchanged at 1s. 3d. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay was 6d. higher, at 10s. per ton. Paris quotations were unaltered.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening; Surats easier, and Arrivals steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 10,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The price of spot Mid-Americans remained at 4 3-8d. per lb.; and Arrivals were unchanged in all positions; but, in East Indian Cotton, all grades of Broach, Dhollera, Oomrawuttee descriptions, and Hinganghat were 1-16d. lower. The day's Imports were large at 34,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

In New York, there was no further movement in the price of spot Cotton, at 8d. per lb; but March Futures were 9 points higher, at 8·06 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 52,000 bales; and the figures for this season now compare as follows with those in the two preceding years:—

	1893.	1892.	1891.
Tuesday's Receipts	52,000	53,000	73,000
Three days' do.	166,000	143,000	163,000
Since 1st September.	3,142,000	2,863,000	3,895,000

Our local market for the staple has been quiet to-day, with only a small business passing; but prices show no further change. Exporters are credited with 1,300 bales, of which 300 are old Bhownugger, at Rs. 194-5; the balance being ready new Cotton, say 500 Bengal, at Rs. 164-66; 200 Julgaum, at Rs. 185-6; 150 Dhulia, at Rs. 180-2; 100 Chandore, at Rs. 190; and 50 Damergaum Ginned, at Rs. 193; while the Mills have taken only 625 bales, made up of 175 old Nugger, at Rs. 161; and 150 Julgaum, at Rs. 158; and 100 each of ready new Khangaum, at Rs. 193; Julgaum, at Rs. 186; and Chalisgaum, at Rs. 178 per candy.

WHEAT has been a quiet market, with little doing for export; but prices shew no further change.

SEEDS have been taken to a fair extent by shippers, and the feeling has been steady, the price of *Linseed* having advanced half an anna per cwt., say to Rs. 7-11-6 to Rs. 7-13-6 per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged in value.]

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as] follows:—

Cotton	2,913	bales.
Wheat	15,223	cwts.
Linseed	7,531	"
Rapeseed	1,794	"
Gingelly	16,673	"
Groundnuts	613	"
Castorseed	957	"
Rice	7,473	"

FREIGHTS shew no improvement; and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day in that market.

EXCHANGE has ruled quiet but steady throughout the day, rates for Bank remittance having been quoted at 1s. 3 5-32d. for Telegraphic and 1s. 3 3-16d. for Demand, and at 1s. 3 3-16d. for Telegraphic for next year's transfer. Three months' sight Credits have been quoted at 1s. 3 11-32d. for December delivery and 1s. 3 3-8d. for next year, a few Bills, however, having been placed for January at the former rate; but the business passing lately has been very limited both ways. Banks are well supplied with cash, both here and in Calcutta; and it is not anticipated that there will be any enquiry for Council drafts to-day at the Government mininum of 1s. 3¼d., funds being procurable on a lower basis in other ways. The market closed quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 3 3-16d.	per rupee
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 5-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 3 ¼d.	"
Credits	3 do.	1s. 3 11-32d.	"
Francs	3 months' sight	1·61¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened steady at 105¼ to 5-16 for Money, and 105 1-8 to 3-16 for Account, and business was subsequently booked for the settlement at 103 3-16. The market remained firm at 105 3-8, and 105 3-16, in the two positions, respectively, but closed 1-16 per cent. lower, at 105 5-16 for cash and 105 1-8 for the early January account. The price of the new 3½ per cent. Loan advanced to 99.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 6.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Traffic for French Guiana should only be accepted via North America, during the interruption of the Cayenne-Vizen cable.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 6th December, 1893.
(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	5	10	49 p.m.	10	48
Teheran	6	2	25 p.m.	...	21
Suez	6	3	0 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 6th December, 1893.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	45	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	18	...	1
" Madras	..	57	...	1

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th November, 1893, on 25 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total traffic for the week	700	700	10	1,410
Or per mile of Railway	28	28	......	56
For previous 20 weeks of half-year.	10,140	7,235	174	17,549
Total for 21 weeks	10,810	7,935	184	18,959
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	......	......	......	......
Per mile of Ry. do.	......	......	......	......
Total to corresponding date do.	......	......	......	......

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th November, 1893, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,12,000	1,35,000	4,000	2,51,000
Or per mile of Railway	243	293	8	544
For previous 20 weeks of half-year.	17,19,488	21,98,173	57,558	39,75,219
Total for 21 weeks	18,31,488	23,33,173	61,558	42,26,219
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	83,222	1,53,802	6,024	2,43,048
Per mile of Ry do.	180	334	13	527
Total to corresponding date do.	16,80,180	22,10,314	75,027	39,65,521

Increase for the week.......Rs. 7,952
Ditto to date .... " 2,60,698

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AHMEDABAD.

DEATH.

KRISHNABAI—December 6, at Ahmedabad, Krishnabai, the beloved mother of Mr. Bhaishankar Nanabhai Solicitor.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARRY—November 30, at Asansol, the wife of D Barry, of a daughter.
BAYNE—November 22, at Harberton, Newlyn Road, Rangoon, the wife of C G Bayne, I C S, of a daughter.
FARRANT—November 28, at Umballa Cantonment, the wife of James T Farrant, Punjab Irrigation Branch, of a daughter.
RICHARDSON—November 23, at Rangoon, the wife of Capt W St John Richardson, I S C, Military Accounts Department, of a daughter.
STEVENSON—November 29, at Ambootia, Kurseong, the wife of John F L Stevenson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

EDDINGTON—JABLIN—November 22, at Saint Mary's Chapel, Neelapalli, by the Rev Father Fulex, Breadalbane Eddington, to Marie, only daughter of Francois Jablin.
GLOVER—SAUNDERS—December 2, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev H B Hyde, Thomas Glover, Assoc M Inst C E, eldest son of T C Glover, Esq, C E, Mount Grange, Edinburgh, to Evelyn Hay, only daughter of William Saunders, Esq, S S C, of 13 Inverleith Row, Edinburgh.

DEATHS.

CONROY—November 23, at Fatehgarh, Caroline Conroy, in her sixty-fourth year.
SMITH—November 30, at Calcutta, Adam Hume Smith Esq, late Indigo Planter and Zemindaree Manager, aged 63 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"M. K. P."—The correspondence is closed.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1893.

SILVER bullion, which was selling in Bombay at Rs. 86 4as. the hundred tolas, a week ago, went up yesterday to Rs. 93—a nominal price, for no bullion was to be had at any price. This sudden inflation is due to the absorption of the whole of the silver in the local market by purchases for Delhi, Agra, and Amritsur, made in the wide-spread belief that the Government of India will place a heavy duty on silver when Lord Elgin takes office at the end of January. There is no reason whatever for attributing any intention of the kind to the new Viceroy, who will naturally be desirous of studying the question of the Indian currency by the light of experience before taking action. If the present Government have no such intention they should make an authoritative announcement to that effect. It is understood that the Government would not be disposed to carry their legislation of June last a further stage, so as to put a stop to the importation of silver for speculative purposes which have an injurious effect on the market, but that the Secretary of State has hitherto refused to sanction that course. The policy of the Government, whatever it may be, should be clearly enunciated; if there be no present intention of imposing a duty on silver imports a notification to that effect should be officially made. The large importations of silver now ordered in anticipation of a tax on that metal have of course made exchange weaker. This was inevitable. The Banks are understood to have received large orders for silver amounting to fifty lakhs, to arrive in December. Most of this silver was bought at prices rising from Rs. 86-4 to Rs. 87. The purchasers must have applauded their own foresight when bullion in the local market was quoted at Rs. 93, and there were no sellers. Of course this rate cannot last, for it is far higher than the market value all the world over of the now hopelessly discredited metal would warrant. But it will undoubtedly stimulate importation. The fortnightly consignments of silver to the China market now on their way have been intercepted, and will be diverted to India. The Indian market will be flooded with silver, and the price will fall as rapidly as it has risen—perhaps in the ensuing week. The forward price of silver is Rs. 87 hundred tolas. Exchange may be expected to recover from the fall of half-a-farthing which it underwent last week; it has recovered one-sixteenth already and is now "steady."

The phenomenal absence of exports is, of course, answerable to a large extent for the reluctance of exchange to fulfil the predictions, made too confidently when the mints were shut down, that it would rise to 1s. 4d. before the close of the year. The price of cotton in Liverpool ruling low, only 2,500 bales per diem are being exported. It is, however, expected that in January this quantity will be doubled, in consequence of an increased demand in Liverpool, or, more accurately, in Manchester, which a few weeks hence will be able to dispense with the costly intervention of Liverpool in her cotton transactions. Improvement is also expected in the wheat export trade, India having now immense stocks of cereals, for which markets will be found. All the same the silver question, and the expediency or otherwise of imposing a duty on its importation will not be laid. At the present moment a movement is being organised by the importing houses to press upon the Government the absolute necessity of taxing silver imports to steady exchange, and finally deliver the trade of the country from the fluctuations which have for years past reduced business transactions to mere gambling. One the other hand the exporters propose to memorialise Government against imposing a duty on silver, on the ground that such a measure would inflict further injury on the eastern trade, and add to the loss on opium—if indeed, the opium agitators do not abolish that source of revenue at one fell swoop. If the Government should decide to impose a duty on that irrepressible metal, it is to be hoped they will not repeat the mistake which was made when closing the Mints, and leave the Native States out of their calculations. Unless arrangements be made with those States, and with Goa and Pondicherry, smuggling on a vast scale will be a certain result of levying a duty on silver at the Custom Houses in British territory. If the French and Portuguese Governments are willing to oblige in this matter, and the Native States possessed of ports agree to levy a similar duty, the importation would be effectually checked, at all events so far as it is carried on for merely speculative purposes. Once this end is secured the Secretary of State would be able to look forward to selling his bills at a price which will not spell bankruptcy to the Government of India. There are now twenty crores to be disposed of, and there is no probability of purchasers coming forward to tender even one and three pence farthing for any considerable part of this large amount. Tenders have been invited for Exchequer Bills for a million and a half sterling, which will raise the amount borrowed to meet temporary needs, to five millions. The borrowing powers of the Secretary of State are now nearly exhausted, and Parliament will be asked to enlarge them. This is a confession that at the India Office, as in Calcutta, no confidence is felt in the immediate realisation of the expectations founded on the adoption of the new currency policy. The twenty crores of unsold Bills must be placed on the market between this and March, and this unloading will only be possible if the competition of the silver speculators is stopped by the closing of the ports to silver by a heavy duty.

REMEMBERING that the fighting before Sima is declared to have been more severe than any which has occurred since, it is to be hoped that the issue of medals and clasps to those taking part in it may be granted as recommended by the Chief Commissioner of Burma. Medals and clasps have been easily obtained in the "trans-frontier parades," which have taken place heretofore. But unfortunately for the men who toiled in the Kachin hills last cold season it was only accounted irregular warfare. They were considered military police and instead of being commanded by a plumed general they had for leader an officer who had but recently attained field rank. It was necessary to despatch a strong column to Sima in the Kachin hills and establish a post there owing to prevalent disturbances, but the Government of India sent a force of military police instead of regular troops and the Kachins, possibly under-estimating the value of their opponents, fought with unwonted vigour to repel their advance. Efforts were made to induce them to cease hostilities and offer no further resistance, but in vain and reinforcements were perforce called for. Before the opposition was stamped out a thousand men were engaged, and two months from the day the first column, under Captain Morton set out, a position had been entrenched, the necessary barracks constructed, and the reinforcements withdrawn. But in April a body of Kachins and Chinese attacked the fort at Sima. In the opinion of the Chief Commissioner the importance of this rising was over-estimated by the officer in command, and in consequence of his urgent representation a military column was sent to his assistance. This is a brief account of the history of the operations which may not technically, it appears, be described as an expedition. But the Chief Commissioner desires to impress upon Government the character of the fighting in which the force was engaged and the excellent conduct of both officers and men. Of British officers there were three killed and three wounded, and of Natives of all ranks, thirty-four killed and sixty-six wounded. The energy, efficiency, and forethought of Major Peile, the Inspector-General of Police, are commended in the letter which the Chief Commissioner has addressed to the Government of India. That he had grave difficulties to overcome there can be no doubt for the organisation of the military police is far from being suited to the carrying out of operations on so large a scale as was imperative on this occasion. Surgeon-Major Lloyd is deservedly eulogised for his great assiduity and disregard of danger. During the storming of a block-house Captain Boyce Morton who rushed to the assistance of a picquet, which was badly pressed, was seriously wounded when without the stockade and owing to the gallantry of Dr. Lloyd that he was carried to shelter. Unfortunately he subsequently died. The Doctor was then the only British officer with the sepoys engaged, but he directed operations without neglecting the legitimate duties of his office. Surgeon-Major Lloyd is, therefore, recommended for the Victoria Cross, and the sepoys who assisted to carry in Captain Morton, for the Distinguished Service Order. One of these was unhappily killed, and Government is asked to admit his widow to the pension attached to the Order. After Captain Morton's death the command devolved upon Captain W. G. Alban, Commandant of the Mandalay battalion of Military police. Some idea of the really severe work, which the force which was denied the dignity of an expedition was called upon to perform may be estimated by the fact that Captain Alban made a forced march of a hundred miles in seventy-eight hours over an exceedingly difficult country when proceeding to the relief of Sima. The Chief Commissioner justly declares him to have exhibited all the best qualities of a soldier and officer of ability and dash and moreover considers him thoroughly qualified for the command of a regiment. There was more dash and brilliancy in the Kachin hills last cold weather than in many another properly constituted expedition, and it will, indeed, be exceedingly hard upon the officers engaged if their services be not recognised as generously as those of their brothers-in-arms in the so-called "parades."

CONCERNING Lord Reay's candidature for the Lord Rectorship of the University of Edinburgh, our London correspondent tells us that his opponent, Lord Justice General Robertson, was elected by a considerable majority—417. The election was, as curiously enough is the common practice in a country whose inhabitants pride themselves on being a logical people, fought on strictly party lines, though an attempt was made to capture some Conservative votes by putting forward our late Governor's academic qualifications. Naturally the victors are highly elated at their success, and as usual indulge in anticipations that to persons living at a distance from "Modern Athens" may seem a trifle sanguine. For example, we hear that the defeat of Lord Reay is a hint to Mr. Gladstone as to what may be expected to occur if he again offers himself as a candidate for Midlothian. Still, when all allowance is made for youthful exuberance, the result of the contest is an unpleasant check for the Liberal party in Scotland after the strenuous efforts that were made to secure the position for Lord Reay. In one of the older English Universities the return of a Conservative would have been accepted as a matter of course. There the Classes, as Mr. Gladstone calls them, have it all their own way, and are apparently just as much opposed as ever to the Liberal policy. In Scotland, as everybody knows, the circumstances are not the same. Unionists very fairly remind the public that the explanation of class prejudices and privileges cannot hold water on that side of the Border, since it is the pride of Scottish University education that it draws students from all classes. "The round and simple truth," according to the *Scotsman* "is that the cause of education and the cause that would dissolve the Union and cripple Parliamentary institutions are at opposite poles; and this has apparently been seen and acted upon with still greater alacrity by the rising generation than by one bred up under old party shibboleths and discipline." An interesting feature of the election was the appearance of girl students as voters. Advocates of women's suffrage are never tired of telling us that one great effect of conferring the Parliamentary franchise on what before the days of bicycles made for two and other modern improvements was styled the softer sex. A Miss Johnstone, who took part in a Conservative meeting held after the declaration of the poll, gave a practical illustration of this argument by remarking that they were right to keep their "ain fish-guts" for their "ain sea-maws." How lady-like! The Conservatives have also been victorious at Glasgow University, where Sir John Gorst has beaten Mr. Asquith by a majority not so large as in Edinburgh, but sufficiently big to shake the confidence, of Mr. Gladstone, or at any rate of some of his strenuous followers in the superior penetration and sagacity of "dear old Scotland."

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI is Member of Parliament for Central Finsbury, but he is also a citizen of Bombay. Despite the proverb that a man is never a prophet in his own country he was given a welcome on his return to the city of his birth such as a Beaconsfield bringing back peace with honour from a European Congress might envy. Mr. Dadabhai is not returning from a Congress; he is on his way to preside over one, which will be held in Lahore in the last week of the present month. If he can succeed in stilling the animosities which make for strife and evoking those sentiments which make for concord in the breasts of the delegates from all parts of the Indian Continent which they profess to represent without sharing in its racial or religious animosities, who will assemble there to listen to the words which fall from his lips, he will have done in his way as much for the peace and the honour of India as Lord Beaconsfield accomplished at Berlin for the peace with honour of Europe. The tens of thousands who on Sunday last thronged the streets of this city, gay with flags and streamers, testified to the affection and regard in which the member for one of the most democratic constituencies in England is held by his countrymen, generally supposed to be the most Conservative of peoples. They did not give their first, or even perhaps their second thoughts to the National Congress about to assemble in the old capital of the Lion of the Punjab, who, if he still takes any interest in the march of events in his whilom kingdom, must be sorely puzzled by this new phenomenon, undreamed of in the political or military philosophy of his time. Possibly Lord Gough, who fought such a fierce fight with the Khalsa army at Chillianwallah and Guzerat, would be no less astonished that his crowning victory was destined to have such a wholly unforeseen fruition. But the people whose eagerness to welcome and acclaim their townsman, who, alone of all the two hundred and eighty millions who inhabit India, has achieved the distinction of being returned to Parliament by English electors, thought of none of these historical incongruities. They honoured the man, and found pleasure in cheering his success, and the honesty, the sincerity, and the steadfast perseverance to which that success was due.

THE s. s. Thames, with the outward English mails of the 24th ultimo, left Aden, at 1 p.m., on Tuesday, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay, at day-light, on Monday next.

WE hear that his Excellency the Governor has written a warm letter of congratulation to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., expressing his satisfaction that the honourable gentleman received such an enthusiastic welcome on his return to his native city.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and a special jury, the trial of the case against Govind Daji and six other Hindus, charged with murder in connection with the recent riots, was concluded. The seven prisoners were tried for the last three days on charge of having, on the morning of the 12th August last, the second day of the riots, caused the death of three Mahomedans, named Shaik Bhai, Abdul Rahman, and Abdul Kadar, in a field off Chinchpoogly, and with having voluntarily caused grievous hurt to another Mahomedan, named Mahomed Essak. The jury, after retiring for deliberation, acquitted all the prisoners, who were accordingly discharged.

AT the Appellate Side of the High Court yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade, an appeal was heard from a decision of Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who last month convicted Canjee Dharamsey of publishing a seditious pamphlet calculated to excite people to take a part in the recent riots, and sentenced him to simple imprisonment for three months and to pay a fine of Rs. 201. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Balkrishna, appeared for the accused; and the Advocate-General, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, in support of the conviction. Mr. Jardine contended that the police had misunderstood the drift of the rioting, for the author had clearly praised the efforts of those who had taken a part for the suppression of the riots. Mr. Brewin was praised along with others, but he instead of feeling grateful had prosecuted the author in the Police Court. The lines objected to, said the learned counsel, were allegorical; and in the subsequent lines, the writer had enjoined the communities at strife to preserve peace and order; and in order to correctly understand the intentions of the author, the whole poem, Mr. Jardine said, ought to be read as a whole, for there was not a single line, which could be considered seditious. No case, the learned counsel argued, had been made out against the prisoner, who ought, therefore, to be discharged. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, was to address the Court in support of the conviction; but owing to his being engaged in the trial of murder cases at the Criminal Sessions, the further hearing of the appeal was adjourned.

HIS HIGHNESS SIR SAYAJIRAO, Gaekwar of Baroda, who has been indisposed, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, from his capital, by the Ahmedabad mail train. On the arrival of the train conveying His Highness, at Dadar, the saloon carriage in which the Maharaja travelled was detached from the train at 8-45 a.m., and was attached to the Poona passenger train to convey His Highness to Khandalla.

DR. FRANZ STUHLMANN, who was the companion of the late Emin Pasha longer than any other European, publishes in the "Munchener Neuesten Nachrichten" a tribute to the memory of his chief. Emin understood how to handle the Native Chiefs, using them one against the other, and yet keeping all the various threads in his own hand. With patience he would listen to the endless speeches of the blacks, gazing indifferently into the distance, as if scarcely taking notice, so that the people never could guess what he thought. He understood a number of African dialects, but always acted as if dependent on the interpreters, so that he might better control the people. He always valued his own life very little, and preserved it only in the interests of his people. He showed an unbending will when, in spite of the certain expectation of total blindness, he ventured into unknown dangers in order to be useful to his Fatherland, and show the world that he was able to lead an expedition; also when he remained alone with a troop of sick people in the interior of Africa, peremptorily sending Dr. Stuhlmann from him with more than half his followers. He did not so well understand how to treat his own soldiers as he did the natives. Latterly, he became rather capricious and whimsical—sometimes too violent, then again too mild; either too credulous or too suspicious. Only scientific men can value what Emin Pasha accomplished in the scientific field. He brought something new to geographers, ethnologists, linguists, zoologists, and botanists. He sent home innumerable collections. He kept thick books which he filled with notes on ornithology and all the experiences of travel. His tracings of roads and his meteorological observations were models of care and industry.

A STORY is told about one of the newly-elected Mayors in the North of England, which is good enough to be true. Entertained at a banquet after his election, he, in returning thanks, was anxious to make it known that no party considerations or personal feeling should warp his action whilst holding the high office to which he had been called. "In fact, gentlemen," he said, "in my opinion the Mayor of an important borough like this should be, like Cæsar's wife, all things to all men."

TELEGRA

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BORROWING POWER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

LONDON, DEC. 6.

A Bill has been introduced in Parliament to enable Lord Kimberley to borrow further, if necessary, his present borrowing power being nearly exhausted.

THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR TYNDALL FROM CHLORAL.

Professor Tyndall met his death through an overdose of chloral, and an inquest will be held on Thursday.

THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

The Malabar broke her crank arm, and the repairs will occupy five days.

M. DUPUY, PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

PARIS, DEC. 5.

M. Dupuy has been appointed President of the Chamber of Deputies.

THE SITUATION IN ITALY.

ROME, DEC. 6.

The new Italian Ministry inspires neither political nor financial confidence, and the general situation is becoming graver.

LOSS OF A CALCUTTA SHIP.

NEW YORK, DEC. 6.

The ship Jason, bound from Calcutta to Boston, has stranded off Eastham on the coast of Massachusset. One of the ship's company is known to have been saved, but it is feared the others are lost.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

The American Tariff Bill will add sixty millions of dollars to the already existing deficit of twenty-eight millions.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 6.

The Opium Commission to-day examined six Chinamen, consisting of a doctor, a professor of languages, two shoemakers, and two merchants. They tendered evidence in support of the statements that opium is not harmful and claimed many blessings from its use. Some leading Jewish merchants, who are engaged to export opium to China, were also examined.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO MYALL KING.

Last evening the famous racer, Myall King, fell on the course while being put over hurdles, breaking his leg and smashing his shoulder. He was shot immediately.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 6.

The racing world will hear with regret of the death of Lord William Beresford's horse Myall King, who had thrice won the Viceroy's Cup. Whilst being schooled over hurdles on the Calcutta course on Tuesday afternoon, he fell and injured his legs. He had to be shot as the fracture was a terribly bad one.

GENERAL SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART.

General Sir William Lockhart, who is granted four months' leave, will sail from Bombay next week.

RISE IN EXCHANGE IN CALCUTTA.

There was a slight but rapid rise in exchange in Calcutta in consequence of the receipt of news on Tuesday of the further issue of India Bills.

MEMBERS OF THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Sir Alexander Miller, Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council, has arrived at Calcutta; Sir Charles Pritchard is expected next week on completion of his tour.

THE SOURCE OF THE IRRAWADY.

Captain Bower, of the Intelligence Department, who won high reputation as an explorer, has proceeded to Upper Burma, where he may possibly solve the vexed question of the true source of the Irrawaddy during the current cold weather.

ABOLITION OF PRESIDENCY COMMANDS.

General Galbraith, Adjutant-General, proceeds to Calcutta, from the Commander-in-Chief's camp, to work out matters connected with the abolition of Presidency Commands. Colonel Ellis, Deputy Quarter-Master General, will join his Excellency and remain with him for the next fortnight.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH COMMISSION.

So far as is known two Indian officers will be placed on the Anglo-French Commission to delimitate the buffer State on the north-eastern frontier of Siam, but Mr. Scott, who was recently appointed British Minster at Bangkok, may possibly be employed in connection with the work.

THE VICEROY AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, DEC. 6.

An album of photos of the Shwedagon pagoda and its surroundings, has been presented to the Viceroy on behalf of the trustees of the pagoda. It is enclosed in a handsome carved box. The Viceroy has given fine photos of himself and Lady Lansdowne to the trustees, beautifully bound as a book in plush andsilver as a souvenir of his visit.

A SUBORDINATE COMMISSION EXAMINATION AT RANGOON.

The examination for a Subordinate Commission, which has been proceeding since Monday, came to an abrupt termination to-day copies in Burmese of two examination papers, being discovered in the hall. The matter is under investigation, but no clue to the fraud has so far been found.

THE CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 6.

A public meeting was held here this evening, presided over by the Hon'ble Raja Rampalsinhg. Delegates were elected comprising all classes to represent Allahabad at the Lahore Congress. A resolution was passed offering a cordial welcome to the Hon'ble Dadabhai Naoroji.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Khedive arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, DEC. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grand left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Dhollers	3¾

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	98 1/8
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼ ex.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	65 15-16
Bar Silver	31 15-16

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IN reply to an enquiry made by the Madras Government, the Government of India has ruled that officers of the Indian Medical Service cannot be removed from regimental duty and posted to civil duty on account of misconduct, without the sanction of the Government of India.

THE Quarter-Master General, Bombay Army, has submitted a claim of one rupee per man per day (the usual camp allowance) for those Volunteers who were called out to assist in quelling the Mahomedan-Hindu riots at Bombay. As there is no provision for such a charge, the claim has been referred to the Government of India for orders.

IT is widely rumoured among the ignorant masses of Upper Burma, says a Rangoon paper, that the Viceroy is going to Bhamo to meet a High Chinese Mandarin to arrange for the evacuation of Upper Burma by the British, who have decided on this step because China, France and Russia had combined together and had resolved to restore the old Burmese kingdom! Forty thousand Chinese regulars are said by the small ingenious gentlemen to be at Momein ready to come down and occupy Upper Burma in the name of the new ruler.

IN connection with the river trade of Assam during the second quarter of the current year, the most noticeable feature is the decrease which has taken place in the exports of coal and coke from the Brahmaputra Valley. The statistics, however, afford no clue to the extent to which this has been due to the growing competition of supplies from Western Bengal coal fields. Upon the whole, the imports into Assam have increased, while the exports have fallen off, the net result being a decrease of over eight per cent. in the total trade. The imports into the Surma Valley in particular have declined, the supplies of kerosine oil, salt, sugar, grain and pulse being all less than in the corresponding quarter of last year, bul the figures are too fragmentary to enable any very definite conclusions to be deduced.

ANOTHER tiger-shooting adventure is reported from the Central Provinces. Captain Thomas, District Staff Officer of Kamptee, fired at a tiger in the jungles near Chore-bowlee and wounded the beast. The party followed in its track, but the shikari unfortunately moved a short distance away to the right and came on the animal suddenly. The man tried to climb a tree, but the tiger made a spring and caught him by the leg and pulled him down. The shikari's legs were so mangled that he died from the injuries. Captain Thomas, on hearing the roar, followed up, but the tiger left his prey and disappeared in the jungles.

THREE years have now elapsed since the introduction of Mr. Kilby's scales by the Salt Department. The Collector of Customs reports that they have continued to work in a most satisfactory manner, and that it has not been necessary to change any of the parts or incur any large expenditure on their account. The counters, though liable to register incorrectly if roughly used, have on several occasions proved correct as to the quantity discharged, when the tallying officer has been wrong, and it is asserted that the rapid discharge of cargo which they render possible, has induced the owners of steamers to load fuller cargoes of salt than before. In spite of all these advantages, the Secretary to the Board of Revenue is obliged to admit that "the salt merchants still grumble, and would prefer the old beam scales," but it does not appear on what ground the objection is based. From an administrative point of view, the invention seems to have proved an undoubted success, in spite of the very considerable cost which the change has involved.

MR. N. N. Ghose, a Calcutta Barrister, who dabbles more in literature than law-books, writes the *Pioneer*, has been thrusting, in the shape of a lecture, some home-truths upon his fellow-countrymen, which they will scarcely relish. But as he pridest himself upon absolute independence of judgment, and is not a member of any particular political party, he will not mind their resentment. He considers that the prevailing feeling as regards not only Bengalis but other natives of India is, want of faith in their character. "It is expressed by the Englishman generally by way of reproach, by the native of India always with regret." This sentiment is said to find utterance a thousand times more in the ordinary talk of everyday life than in formal and public expression. "Native movements or native concerns do not inspire that degree of public confidence or respect which European movements or concerns would; and even the addition of a European element raises them in public estimation." An European's promise of a vote in an election is treated as quite trustworthy: native promises are looked upon as worthless. Natives prefer to serve under European masters in preference to their own countrymen: debts are more easily realised from Europeans than from natives. And so the indictment goes on: the sense of duty among the Bengalis is singularly lacking where the public interests is concerned, and they do not appreciate the men who labour on their behalf. Mr. Ghose taunts his countrymen with their ingratitude to John Bright, Henry Fawcett, and Lord Ripon. No memorial has ever been raised to their memory: "over Lord Ripon we held meetings, passed resolutions and wrote articles in rapturous admiration, but we have not yet exhibited our gratitude to him by even a bust or a portrait of a public character. We are liberal of wind and ink, chary of gold, in demonstrating our admiration." The associations which make such a stir in their own small circles are described as mostly boys' clubs: not many have any real organisation or stability of character. Newspapers and schools exist by underselling: they cannot offer good wares because custom must be secured at all risks by cheapness. No wonder that the intellectual advancement of the rising generation is disappointing.

BUT, adds our contemporary, Mr. Ghose is most severe when dealing with local self-government and representative institutions, upon the advantages of which the Bengali is usually so eloquent. "We hear," he says, "a good deal about local self-government, and it would seem from current agitation as if we had come to be morally very superior to our rulers; but the fact is this, that service under Government would be almost universally preferred to service under native masters, individual or collective." The reasons for this are those which Macaulay gave long ago: the good faith of the European, the certainty of pay and pension, as compared with the broken promises and uncertainty attached to service under natives. Moreover representative institutions are completely upsetting the old order of things. Elections, with their personal squabbles and disputes, their personal canvassing and what not are having most mischievous results. Social relations are distrusted, litigation is fostered, friendship is turned to rancorous enmity, "quiet, peaceful villages have often had their rest disturbed for ever by the blessed boon of local self-government. Mr. Ghose tells us also what every District Official knows only too well, though he is fiercely attacked when he ventures to express his opinion: "self-government means to many men not so much an independent and efficient administration as the luxury of a fight and a chance of personal advancement." It is all very true, but these statements come with the greater force from the mouth of a Bengali familier with the weakness of his countrymen, the want of moral stamina, their selfish aims, and their pretences of patriotism. It is a picture painted in gloomy colours, but it is unfortunately only too correct in outline and detail.

A SINGULAR instance of justice among crows has been related by M. Roux, at a meeting of the Societe Vaudoise de Sciences Naturelles, which is worthy of a place in the "Intelligence of Animals" by Professor Romanes. The observations were made by M. Addor, a notary of Sante-Croix in France, who saw about fifty crows in solemn conclave in a field. At a given signal, they suddenly flew up, croaking with rage and wheeling round some object, which ultimately fell to the ground, and proved to be a dying crow. An examination showed that the offender—for such he appears to have been—had been killed by a stroke of the beak in the abdomen, and his body bore the marks of about twenty strokes.

ALL heads of departments have been called upon to issue instructions to all executive and disbursing officers to expedite, as much as possible, the submission and payment of all claims on account of all military services, but especially those in connection with expeditions and field operations, either completed or in progress, in order that all charges on the above accounts may be settled and brought into the accounts of the current official year.

JURIES in law courts have been distinguishing themselves in rather eccentric fashion. In a divorce case on Wednesday (15th ult.) Modera *versus* Madera and Barclay, the petitioner, claimed £500 damages against the co-respondent. The jury awarded him £1,000, and the petitioner got leave to amend his claim to correspond. The evidence was pretty clear against the co-respondent, but light is thrown on the character of the whole domestic drama by the fact that the lady last year presented a petition for nullity of marriage, although she was induced to let it drop. The marriage took place in 1883, and there were no children. The parties concerned were substantial people connected with Manchester business, but the report of the proceedings at least suggests the idea that sin in this case had very grave provocation. In another trial, Cresswell *versus* Hearne, a sordid breach of promise case, where a middle aged publican had been flirting with a girl the plaintiff, who alleged that he had made her a promise of marriage at a moment when he is admitted to have been "flushed," the jury gave her a verdict for £475. The Judge, in his summing up, had recognised that no pretence of affection entered into the question, but a promise was a promise. Neither side was entitled to victory, but the jury must award some sum of money to show that in their opinion there was nothing in the conduct of the plaintiff to justify the breaking of the engagement. For many hours the jury wrangled amongst themselves. It appears that some wanted to give £1,000, and other nothing; eventually, to escape from their imprisonment, they agreed to the verdict mentioned. It has since become known that the aggrieved party was ready to accept a much smaller sum to settle the case out of court. A roulette table would generally show as much sense in assessing damages as a jury.

A RAWALPINDI correspondent writes to the *Civil and Military Gazette* that on Wednesday night about twenty sepoys of some of the native infantry regiments assembled for the camp of exercise fell foul of some of the residents in the Sadar bazaar, and a general free fight ensued. Captains Dennys and Beames, accompanied by the Bazaar Sergeant, were quickly on the spot, and aided by two police constables quelled the disturbance and succeeded in arresting eleven of the most prominent of the rioters, who were marched off to the Police Station, where two Police Inspectors were found comfortably seated *waiting* for any one who might be sent them. The offenders were locked up for the night, and at the Cantonment Court on Thursday morning the whole eleven were fined Rs. 10 each or seven days' imprisonment, the fine in every case being paid.

AT Kilbeagh a Fenian demonstration on a considerable scale took place recently, and the speakers denounced the Government for refusing to release the dynamite prisoners. Mr. John Redmond addressed a Newcastle meeting to the same effect on Sunday, while guarding himself with the proviso that the promoters of the amnesty movement did not sympathise with dynamite as a political agent. After this *pro forma* profession the rest of his speech was an eager expression of sympathy with the various offenders who have at different times made use of dynamite. The evicted tenants, however, are likely to give the Government more trouble than the dynamiters. The anti-Parnellites have called a meeting for Monday next, to consider what is to be done in their interest; and unless the Government takes some steps at once, its Irish supporters anticipate a revulsion of feeling which will favour the other wing of the Irish party. Recognising the gravity of the situation, the Government has decided, according to current announcements, to take the Evicted Tenants Bill first next Session, following on with the Registration Bill, and then coming to Welsh Disestablishment, at which programme the Young Wales party are already up in arms. They regard their own claims as having a distinct right of priority.

MODESTY on the part of a millionaire is always touching. Lord Burton writes to a Birmingham paper to "dispose of the absurd canard which attributes to him a fortune of eight millions sterling," explaining that in 1884 his father's will was proved at a little over £1,700,000, of which he inherited about half. The statement was made by a society paper in connection with a report as to the engagement of Lord Burton's daughter and heiress which statement also receives emphatic contradiction.

M. GEORGEVITCH, the Servian Minister at Paris, was the victim of attempted assassination the other evening, at a Duval restaurant in the Rue des Petits Champs. A man who had been sitting at an adjoining table rushed up and stabbed him with a shoemaker's knife, which he left in the wound, and then made his escape; but afterwards gave himself up at a police station two miles off, explaining that he merely wanted to revenge himself on society for allowing him to starve. He picked out M. Georgevitch without knowing him personally, merely as a person who looked sufficiently well off to represent the general object of his detestation. M. Georgevitch lost a great deal of blood, but is not supposed to be in danger.

EXTREME democratic developments in one form or another show themselves at the front of public affairs all over the world. State Socialism in New Zealand was the subject of a discussion at the Royal Colonial Institute, Lord Rosebery in the chair. Lord Onslow, late Governor of New Zealand, read a paper on the subject. This constituted an interesting survey of the present industrial situation in New Zealand, where people were already in the enjoyment of the six points claimed by the "Charter" of forty-five years ago. In New Zealand the female vote comes into operation at the General Elections next month. The name of the Colony was enthusiastically cheered at a meeting in St. James's Hall on the 10th ult. called in support of the female suffrage movement, held under the chairmanship of Mr. Courtney. For reasonable people, the chairman contended, and argument on the subject was now closed. The fight had lasted for several years, and no serious antagonist remained. We saw daily the increase in the number of women taking part in political work, and in every fresh governing body women had an equal place with men.

THE penny in the slot is rapidly becoming a sort of automatic universal provider, but, as yet, absolute safety is not among the things it provides. A poor woman attended before a London magistrate, to complain of a grievous mischance with a machine of this description placed in her area to supply gas on the principle of cash down. Whenever she wanted gas, she placed a penny in the slot of the meter, and immediately received a supply equivalent to the amount of the payment. She had deposited as much as 7s. 6d. in this way in the receiver, when a thief, anticipating the visit of the collector, broke open the bank and took the money. Tho applicant naturally wished to know whether she, or the company, was to bear the loss. The magistrate evaded the knotty point by suggesting a friendly arrangement with the office. It may be evaded for the moment, but it will come up again.

FATHER ALBERT GUGLIELMOTTI, the Dominican priest who died in Rome the other day, was a noted figure in the Via Nazionale of that city, where he was accustomed to walk on Sundays, at sunset, his head erect, his eyes steady, his walk firm. He looked like a soldier who had turned monk and in fact in early life he had been a marine. When not in Rome, he travelled along the coasts of Italy, taking pleasure in conversing with sailors and collecting their modes of speech and idioms. He was a man of science, had large views, and kept up a literary correspondence with Signor Bixio, whom, however, he had never met. He was so much admired for his study of naval affairs that a man-of-war was to have been named after the sailor-monk, had not custom forbad the use of the name of a living man.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the usual weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday afternoon, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji presided, and there were also present: the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Oxenham, Messrs. G. W. Roughton, Grattan Geary, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Viram, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. Harkisondas Narotumdas, R. M. Shroff, and K. N. Kabraji.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS TO THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The Committee decided to send on to the Corporation the following introductory remarks to the Budget Estimates for 1894-95:—

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that the opening balance of Rs. 19.50,000 on 1st April, 1894, in excess of estimated balance does not imply any normal increase of revenue or reduction of expenditure which can be taken into account in yearly estimates. It is, however, a fact that during 1892-93 the actual revenue exceeded the estimate by seven and three-quarter lakhs of rupees. As the Chief Accountant says "the revenue under every head exceeded the estimate, with the exception of a trivial falling off of Rs. 464-6-11 under Tramway Rent and Interest on Sinking Fund and Municipal Buildings Fire Insurance Fund Investments. Of this sum of 7¾ lakhs, over 3¼ lakhs were entirely derived from Property taxes and Wheel tax, and 1¼ lakh by larger receipts under different other heads, chiefly under Town Duties, and from profit on the sale of Government Paper." Though a large portion of this revenue from Property Taxes was due to the recovery of outstandings of previous years, yet it is clear that no such recoveries would have been possible if the arrear claims had not been originally so large. Anyhow, there is the fact that the year 1894-95 opens with an estimated balance of Rs. 19,50,000, including 1 lakh required by law. The question which the Standing Committee had to consider was how to utilize to the best advantage a surplus which was more than eighteen times the reserved balance required by the Municipal Act. The Municipal Commissioner proposed to set aside four lakhs to meet the deficit in 1894-95 on account of increased Police charges, &c., and to keep Rs. 14,50,000 invested as surplus balance to meet similar deficits in 1895-96 and subsequent years until the ordinary revenue has overtaken the ordinary expenditure. The majority of the Standing Committee thought that, without entrenching upon the surplus of Rs. 14,50,000 reserved to meet deficits in future years, the time had come when, with the help of a sum of four lakhs proposed to be set aside to meet deficit in 1894-95, it would not be difficult to so frame the Budget as to provide for the normal revenue overtaking the normal expenditure and for such relief to taxation as the circumstances may warrant. The Standing Committee at the same time thought that this object, which they have had in view for some years past, could not be attained if in this Budget the normal expenditure was exceeded by fresh charges of a recurring character on account of proposals, the necessity for entertaining which was not satisfacterily established. The latter precaution was all the more necessary, because apart from the view of the Municipal Commissioner, that the regular revenue was increasing but slowly, it is perfectly clear that there would be no prospect of the normal revenue ever overtaking or nearly overtaking the normal expenditure, if from year to year they allowed in the Budget new items of expenditure, for which no clear case was made out. If, as the Municipal Commissioner remarked, the regular revenue is increasing but slowly, that is one more reason why the ordinary expenditure should not be made to grow faster than the ordinary revenue.

INCOME.

In view of the reductions on the expenditure side and of the probability of the actuals of the Budget year 1894-95 on the income side showing an increase which will balance the excess in expenditure, the majority of the Standing Committee have deemed it desirable to give some relief to taxation by the reduction of the lower duties on grains from four to two annas per candy and on firewood by one anna per cent. This will reduce the estimates of income by Rs. 1,26,000. It is hoped that tht actuals of 1894-95 will more than make up this deficit, which ln more or less apparent. Should, however, the net results of the operations of the year show a deficit, ii will be fully covered by the amount of Rs. 2,50,000 set aside for the purpose. The invested surplus balance to meet similar deficit in 1895-96 and subsequent year will remain at Rs. 16,80,000.

The revision of the Municipal Commissioner's estimates by the Standing Committee results in the following reductions in the various items under the head of—

EXPENDITURE.

HEAD.	Budget excess over last year's Estimate as per proposals of the Municipal Commissioner.	Budget excess over last year's Estimate as revised by the Standing Committee.
	Rs.	Rs.
Corporation and Standing Committee's Establishment..	1,708	1,708
Municipal Commissioner's personal office	2,312	1,952
General Office Establishment	13,376	2,324
Account and Expenditure, Establishment	52	52
Assisment and Collection Department	18,206	4,262
Fire Brigade	4,520	3,920
Maintenance of Public Gardens	21,553	22,153
Public Works (Engineer's Department)	17,187	1,16,667
Public Health Department	25,833	60,041
Municipal Department	72,211	72,211
Pensions and Gratuities, Police Charges, Education, Hospitals, Discretional Contingencies, Auditors' allowance, Rent of Municipal Office. Election Expenses, Municipal Building Fire Insurance. Sundry items	91,358	69,576
Special Extraordinary Works	1,16,985	438
Net Excess......Rs.	1,63,399	...
Net Decrease...Rs.	...	1,87,716

A CASE FOR GOOD SERVICE PENSION.

The Committee considered memorandum No. 17684, dated 28th ultimo, from the Commissioner, forwarding an application from Mr. C. J. Hewett, dated 27th idem, requesting a reconsideration of his case for a good service pension. Stating that Mr. Hewett had said nothing in his letter which was not just.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik proposed that the Committee saw no reason to vary their previous resolution on the subject.

Dr. Bhalchandra seconded the proposition.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Oxenham proposed an amendment that with reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution No. 7637, dated 10th ultimo, sanctioning a monthly payment of Rs. 150 to Mr. C. J. Hewett, late Chief Inspector of Water Works, and memorandum No. 17864, dated 28th ultimo, from the Commissioner, sanction be now given under the terms of No. 15 (a) of the Municipal Pension regulations to the grant of a special good service pension to Mr. Hewett at the rate of Rs. 25 per month from 1st October last, in addition to the ordinary pensiou of Rs. 150 per month originally sanctioned.

On a division the amendment was lost, the original motion being carried by six to four votes.

MR. WALTON'S PENSION.

The Committee further considered letter from the Commissioner, dated the 26th October last, on the subject of the retirement of Mr. R. G. Walton on pension.

Dr. Bhalchandra proposed that the Commissioner be requested to inform Mr. Walton with reference to his letters of 27th January and 9th June last, that the Standing Committee were unable to comply with his request, that his pension of Rs. 250 a month might be increased to Rs 333,-5-4. per mensem.

The Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik seconded the proposition.

Mr. Grattan Geary moved an amendment that the letter of the 26th October last, from the Commissioner, be forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that they would as a special case (1) permit Mr. R. G. Walton to withdraw his letter of 25th November, 1892, in so far as it related to his resignation of the Municipal service, the resignation of the post of Executive Engineer holding good; (2) grant him leave without pay from 24th November, 1892, to 20th March 1893, the date of the confirmation of the new rules; (3) to grant him from that date a pension of Rs. 333-5-4 per mensem; (4) the recovery from him of the amount of pension at Rs. 250 per mensem already paid to him from 24th November 1892, to 20th March, 1893.

Mr. Harkisondas Narotumdas seconded the amendment, which was agreed to.

The Committe then adjourned.

SIR HENRY HALFORD, "the Grand Old Man of shooting," has assured a contributor to "The Strand Magazine" that one may always tell the hand of a man who has shot much. "Look (he continued) at that second finger, it is quite disjointed; indeed, the whole hand is turned." Then many men bear the kiss of the rifle butt on the jawbone. The eyes, too, are a guide in singling out your rifle shot. Sir Henry thinks that blue or grey are the best shooting eyes? and that this is why the Scots are so successful at the target. An eye with a very small pupil is pronounced a great advantage. Brown eyes however, seldom come in; "the marked exception to this is Lamb, who is as good a shot as any man, and his are chestnutty brown."

BELGAUM NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DEC. 5.

BELGAUM might have shared the fate the Duke of Wellington is said to have suggested for the good of Ireland—being immersed under the sea for twenty-four hours, as far as the outer world has heard of any tidings of its inhabitants—and, like Ireland, such a fate has not overtaken it; no deluge has occurred, except the drowsy immersion of its ancients for sleepiness. The inhabitants are all here, with additions, but incidents are lacking. Social functions, small and big, to small and big folks, have come and gone, subscription dances have satisfied the mild requirements of our "terpsichorean lovers." Badminton, tennis, golf, and cricket have all found their votaries—yet has your own had a complete sinecure in his office as chronicler. What matters it to you in Bombay whether Mrs. Dignity, or Mrs. Militaire have been successful in their arrangements for their little luncheons and dinners, or whether "John" catered to the satisfaction of the supper-seekers at the last subscription dance? The chronicler of Bylegaum—Belgaum's most appropriate name—possessed his soul in patience, and retained his pen in idleness till some soul-stirring incidents should occur wherewithal to regale your readers with a—shall I be laughed to scorn if I venture to call these feeble pratings—feast of reason and flow of soul? At last a thrilling event has come—thrilling and very stirring to all the military departments in the station at any rate. The Commander-in-Chief has arrived, and is even at this moment making his anything but superficial inspections. General Mansfield Clarke—to give the Commander-in-Chief a name besides a title—arrived on Sunday. *En passant*, I note in my notes that the arrival and the departure are private. The first glimpse Belgaum had of its honoured guest was at the evening service at St. Mary's Church. On Monday morning there was a parade of all the troops in garrison as well as some manœuvres by the said troops under the supervision of the Chief. A grand programme of an attack and defence had been arranged, but I am told was not carried out, the Chief preferring to witness an unpractised manœuvre. On Monday afternoon the N. I. Barracks and hospitals underwent a very minute inspection to the joy, doubtless, of all the N. I. officers, and the staff of the station. General Mansfield Clarke, after work was over, took a turn of pleasure, by going to hear the massed bands played at the gardens. All Belgaum were there to see and hear as well. To-day the R.A. and B.I. barracks and the station hospitals are going through the mill, so that only the "Old Mahratta Fort" will remain to be inspected to-morrow. I wonder what General Mansfield Clarke will think of the castles in the air and chateaux in Spain which have been the invariable outcome of all his predecessor's inspections, as far, at any rate, as the general public of Belgaum are aware. I interviewed a man the other day, on this wide topic of Belgaum's Fort. He put on a lofty and superior air, and dismissed me with the intimation, that all arrangements or plans concerning the Fort were "strictly private." Poor me, I shrivelled up instanter, and wished ardently that I possessed the push and importunity of "Tiger Lily" in Ardath to enable me to get some crumbs of interest on any topic, from any Belgaumite, but Belgaum loves not publicity and journalists "need not apply" is the dictum, at present! The Chief's visit, of which the outward and visible signs have usually been freshly white-washed gateways and road-stones, has not only had these time honoured accompaniments, but it has caused a little frou-frou and hurrying about of swagger artillery-men, infantry-men, dog-carts, and cow-carts (the local dhumney's local name), quite exhilarating in its effect. One had got into such a complete state of stagnation, that anything causing the vivid fluid "to course more rapidly, is hailed with sincere delight." Writing of artillery-men reminds me to mention, that though the new battery had none of its little toys for some time after its arrival, it is now resplendent in all the glory of new kits, and new 12-pounder guns, and adds freshness to the station by the freshness of the complexions "just out," from the old country. The head-quarters of the Cheshires leave here on the 20th, and as the head-quarters of the Royal Scots will not arrive in Belgaum till February, Christmas will find us unprovided with a band or troops galore for its parade service. Since Sergeant Savage died, last July, the organ of St. Mary's Church has not been heard at any service, the Cheshire Band has provided music both at parade and evening services. There is one bag-piper with the Royal Scots—perhaps he will lend his aid on Christmas Day, or some one of the remnants left of a choir when the musical Cheshires leave us, will "raise a tune" with the help of a tuning fork! Something must be done. Christmas Day without any music at its services will be quite an incongruity. There is a talk of a "week" at Christmas, in which races will form an attractive item. For some reason I have not interrogated the clerk of the course on the subject yet. A mud wall is being erected at a curve in the course, which bears a close relationship to Penelope's web—"never ending, still beginning," it goes on, crumbling in almost equal proportion to its erection, each time a blast blows. The heavy rain we had while that cyclonic disturbance was upsetting the proper order of the weather, pretty well did for the "web," but with a praiseworthy tenacity of purpose each downfall seems to strengthen the determination of its builders to go on to a triumphant conclusion.

"NERVES" AT THE GAIETY.

A CERTAIN Mrs. Violet Armitage, afflicted with "Nerves," receives a call from Miss Zephyr Elaine, a fashionable modiste, betrothed to Hyppolite Caramel, a French confectioner. The voluble Frenchwoman gets talking of her love affairs, and will insist upon reading Hyppolite's last letter to her, finally departing and leaving the letter behind her. Mrs. Armitage has a quarrel with her husband, and declares she is in love with Hyppolite, using the letter as evidence of her supposed passion, and finally writing to him, making an appointment at his shop. The second act takes place in Caramel's shop, whither the wife comes to recover the imprudent letter she has written, and the husband in search of his wife. Zephyr imagines that Hyppolite has a love intrigue with Mrs. Armitage, and this implicates her with her fiancee. In the end, the nerves of the whole party are re-strung and everything ends happily. This piece proved the best thing yet given us by the Lyrics. As Zephyr Elaine, the French milliner, Miss Ethel Arden proved her versatility. She is every bit as clever in comedy as she is in heavier business, her representation last night being quite perfect in its way. Miss Marie Brian was again to the fore as the hypochondriacal Mrs. Armitage and took immensely with the audience. Mrs. J. F. Brian, as the mother-in-law, and Miss Dagmar and Miss Gregor in their respective parts also did well. Mr. Kitts as the much badgered Frenchman, Hyppolite Caramel was clever, as he always is, his sallies invariably evoking laughter. Mr. Lyn-Harding, the Captain Armitage, scored, as did also Mr. Verner and the other gentlemen of the Company in small parts. We understand that his Excellency the Governor has promised his patronage to this clever company which, to-night, will produce for the first time in Bombay, Sir Charles Young's celebrated drama "Jim the Penman."

IT is probable, says our Paris correspondent, that the Russophile movement will show itself at the Exhibition of 1900 in a lath and plaster copy of the Kremlin, with its five Byzantine cupolas and all its other architectural features and decorations. A plan of this edifice has been submitted to M. Picard, the Commissioner-General for the Exhibition. Six French horses of the Perche, the Barbe, and other breeds have been sent by the Government as presents to the Czar.

NOTHING could be more correct or gentlemanly than the behaviour of the Corsican brigand Barthelemy Durili in surrendering himself, as he has recently done, to the offended justice of his country. Writing from Piana to the Commandant of the district, he said:—"Monsieur the Commandant, I, the undersigned Durili Barthelemy, brigand at Piana, have the honour to respectfully submit to you that I intend to give myself up into your custody as a prisoner to be tried at the approaching assizes. Pray, Monsieur the Commandant, let me know when I can do so, and address your reply to my mother, Madame Durili, at Piano. As soon as you have written to her, and she has sent me the letter, I beg you, Monsieur the Commandant, to be good enough to instruct your gendarmes, in order that I may proceed without molestation to Ajaccio to surrender myself. I should not care to be arrested on the way by the gendarmes, and I shall take it as a favour if you will give them instructions on the subject. Please let me hear from you five or six days before the date of the assizes, that I may have time to make my preparations. I rely upon you. Accept, Monsieur the Commandant, the expression of my entire devotion.—Durili (Barthelemy, Brigand and Landowner at Piana."

MR. DADABHOY NAOROJI, M.P., AT THE PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

THE STORY OF HIS PARLIAMENTARY STRUGGLES.

THE members of the various deputations from Poona, Satara, Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Nariad, Kaira, Wai, Belgaum, Sholapore, Naosari and other parts of the Bombay Presidency, who have come down to Bombay to welcome the Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, met the honourable gentleman on Monday last, at the rooms of the Presidency Association. Amongst those present were: the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Mr. Gostling, Mr. W. Chambers, Messrs. Eduljee Pallonjee Lalkaka, Nagindas Vijbhukhandas Kajee, Motiram Rajaram, Jamietram Nanabhoy Haridas, Vithaldas Gopaldas, Markant Nandshanker, Ratiram Durgaram, Narandas Parshotamdas, and the Hon. Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalwad, from Surat; Messrs, Eduljee Bomanjee Desai, Byramjee Kurshedjee Dordi, and Sorabjee Eduljee Dessai, from Naasari; Messrs. Krishnalal Motilal, Anoopram Jamietram, and Krishnalal Mohanlal, from Broach; Mr. Ranchhodlal V. Patwari from Ahmedabad; Messrs. Goverdhanram Gokalbhoy from Nariad; Rao Bahadur Moreshwar Bhende; Shrimant Bawa Maharaj; Messrs. Ragunath Narayen Pandit, Gopal Krishna Gokhle, Raghunath Dajee Nagarker, Narayan Bapooji Kanteker, Vishnu Balkrishna Sohoni, Vaman Vishnu Lele, Vinayak Narayan Apte, Shivram Hari, Govind Balar Dewal, Gopal Ramchandra Sane, Rangnath Bapu Melang, Raghunath Ramchandra Avasthe, and Bal Gangadher, from Poona; Messrs. Ganesh Pandare, Raghunath Bhimji, Vaman Sakharam, Sitaram Damoder Bhode, Madavdas Apai, Shridhar Gopal, Gangadhar Narsey, Anantrao Kavle, and Ramchandra Ganesh, from Nassick; Messrs. Dhondu Shamrao Garud and Raoji Balkrishna, from Dhulia; Messrs. Krishnarao Sakharam, Govind Vishnu Ranade, and Ganesh Balwant, from Sataaa; Messrs. Laxman Balal, Datatria Ganesh, Tikeker Echal, and others, from Nagpore.

Mr. Dadabhoy arrived at half-past five, and was received with loud cheers. The members of the deputation were then introduced to Mr. Dadabhoy by Mr. D. E. Wacha. This being done Mr. Wacha requested Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji to give his experience regarding his Parliamentary election.

The Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, who was received most enthusiastically, said that before relating the struggles, which he had to encounter during his candidature for Parliamentary election, he had at once to express his sincere thanks to the delegates for their coming to Bombay from a very great distance in order to honour him on that occasion. After assuring them that he felt the honour very deeply and very sincerely, the honourable gentleman proceeded to say that the enthusiasm, which had been excited by the Natives of India in the House of Commons was natural, and its effects would be to promote both their sense of responsibility as British citizens as well as to encourage them in the good work which they were doing. As Mr. Dinshaw Watcha had asked him he would confine himself to the struggles he had gone through prior to his election as a member of Parliament, and the hopes and prospects he had in his mind for the future. Tired as he was with the fatigue of voyage, he would not be able to address them for a long time, and he, therefore, asked his hearers to be good-enough to forego if he did not realise the expectation which they might have formed as regards a long speech. He was happy to say that the circumstance that an Indian had been elected by a British constituency assured them—if they wanted any assurance at all—that the British public were desirous to give them a fair chance for hearing their complaints. The result of his canvassing when he first contested at Holborn was wonderful. The contest was only a "nine-days' wonder;" and it was a curious coincidence that his struggle also lasted for nine days, for on the tenth day (excluding a Sunday) after he had put forward as a candidate, the result of the election was declared, and he was defeated. And so it really turned out a nine days' wonder. When he went to Holborn he was truly speaking unknown to everybody. The Liberals had no hopes of finding a Liberal candidate. They did not accept anybody on his own opinion of merits. When he offered himself they formally heckled him, put him various questions, and asked his views on the various English topics and politics, and after he had satisfied them, they decided that he should be their candidate. (Applause). The time for canvassing was very short; the election had been declared, and he had to fight a forlorn hope. He had no hope or chance of success, because the Conservative candidate was a very popular and strong man. It was hardly possible that a Native coming from fifteen thousand miles would at once be accepted, especially against a candidate who was already a sitting member, and who was strong in the constituency which was said to be the stronghold of Conservatives. They might say that it was absurd for him to fight a forlorn hope, but he acted according to the advice given by his friends. He had not the slightest idea that the election would come down so soon. He had been in the constituency for only a short period, and he had hardly time to canvass. In the meantime, the election came off and he was advised, and he supposed he was very well advised, that he should then go in the constituency and fight the political battle—although they were sure of defeat—and make himself known to the electors, who should be acquainted with something about him. They only considered whether he had any stuff in him and whether he was fit to represent them. They encourged him and he went in at once, and he believed that he did very well in that. It was in the centre of the Metropolis, which enabled him to advertise himself loudly enough, because everything that happened there was sure to go in all the papers of Holborn, where great interest was manifested in election affairs. He could not get a better advertisement anywhere. So it turned out that the Liberal party at once realised the position, and they knew for what purpose an Indian wanted to go into the House of Commons. They knew that the purpose was to let the House of Commons know the Indian side from an Indian's point of view on Indian questions. (Applause.) They realized the position for other reason also. Their friend Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose had long been contesting, and in fact, be was elected as a Liberal candidate, and conse- quently the Holborn people were prepared as to the object for which he was there. Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose was fighting at Deptford, and although the result of his fight was not quite satisfactory yet it was certainly very encouraging. Speaking about his failure at Holborn Mr. Dadabhoy said that he had really produced a wonderful effect in nine days upon the electors. The number of votes he secured were actually 30 or 34 per cent. less than his successful rival. In the previous election the defeated candidate, who was the resident of the place, had obtained 20 or 25 per cent. less than his opponent, who was declared successful. The result he achieved in the election was still considered as a great success. It was very good especially for him. It at once showed the Liberal constituency that he was to go in for he was anxious to do a good turn to India. They did not say that they would not accept an Indian as their representative. They only wondered that there was no one to plead India's cause. Mr. Dadabhoy found ready response on the ground of Indian claims upon the British public. It was satisfactory to know that the British public were anxious and were endeavouring to give every chance and fair-play whenever they (Indians) felt able to take the advantage of the opportunity. The Liberal party also considered that he (Mr. Naoroji) had a plucky and very good fight. If the Liberals knew that his fight was promising and hopeful they were sure to support him. After he had failed he had to wait for another election for six years, and he had to look out for a constituency. He was sure that if he could inspire any confidence he would find sufficient encouragement and sufficient fair-play to India. When he was looking out for a constituency Mr. H. Spencely, who aspired to represent Central Finsbury, for some reason resigned his candidature, so he (Mr. Dadabhoy) took the opportunity and jumped in at once. He had, therefore, four years' continuous election fight before he could get a seat. It was not a four days' but a four years' arduous fight, and he was sure that his friend Mr. Chambers (who was then sitting to the right of the speaker) would testify to it, and they were now familiar with its result. He went himself to canvass. He solicited electors individually and went from door to door. He was disappointed at several places. He was certain that notwithstanding whatever obstacles might be thrown in his way, his last trump-card was always to bring in the subject of India which did not fail to excite interest. (Applause.) After he had satisfied them that he was sufficiently well prepared to discuss English political subjects they found out that he was in the business line in England for more than thirty years, and accepted him as their representative. They would have said that he was the dullest fellow in the world if he did not understand English politics after staying about thirty years in England. So far as English politics were considered he was bound to understand them and give his opinion on them. The right appeal to the English electors seldom failed. They were quite ready to give the Indians every opportunity of telling their story on the floors of the House of Commons, and they were aroused to their sense of duty to do justice to India. Mr.

Dadabhoy had to acknowledge the support he received even from some of the Conservative electors, who could not, of course, vote for them, but still they promised to assist Mr. Dadabhoy by not enlisting their vote in favour of his rival candidate. Such a thing was encouraging to Mr. Dadabhoy and so his work went on smoothly, but somehow or other a split took place in the Liberal party in the constituency of Central Finsbury, and consequently he had to encounter great difficulty. Some other Liberal candidates were brought forward against him, but afterwards they all came round and at the time of the election they helped him most loyally, strenuously, and earnestly, and notwithstanding that his opponent, Captain Fenton, was a large landlord, and was a sitting member and had great influence, and notwithstanding the mismanagement on his side, the enthusiasm was so great that he carried the day and was declared successful. Mr. Dadabhoy also acknowledged the support he received from Mr. Sigar, who is the king of election agents, and who is the secretary of the distinguished Radical Union. Mr. Sigar once told Mr. Dadabhoy that he was watching and examining what was going on in the constituency, and he assured Mr. Naoroji this much that he (Mr. Naoroji) was not likely to win by management but by encouragement. Mr. Dadabhoy continuing said that it was all very well, and it continued for four years, and when the election took place he got the opportunity to go in when his opponent, who had a perfect right, demanded a recount. Captain Fenton was quite justified in doing so, because it was subsequently found out a batch of twenty-eight votes was put in Mr. Dadabhoy's lot, and if the mistake had not been discovered he (Mr. Dadabhoy) would have got the benefit of fifty-eight votes. Captain Fenton got the benefit of the votes when a recount was made, and Mr. Dadabhoy's majority came down to five votes. Mr. Dadabhoy remarked that the five votes were a magical number, because in the previous election the Captain had triumphed over his rival only by five votes, but no scrutiny was then demanded and Captain Fenton took his seat very mildly in a constituency, which was always considered as a Radical constituency, but he thought that the Radical constituency had turned round and become a Conservative. In his case Captain Fenton gave notice there and then that the matter would not stop there. He was quite right in doing so. Then Captain Fenton brought in his petition, in which Mr. Dadabhoy was charged with all the crimes in the universe. He was charged with all the crimes of the Corruption Act. He was said to have corrupted east, corrupted west, corrupted south, corrupted north, and corrupted everywhere. (Laughter.) That was only the regular form of the petition. He was put down as guilty of the corrupt practices, which were condemned or forbidden by legal Act. The petition was a very formidable document enough to make anybody fear. It was easy to make any indictments, but it was difficult to prove them and, therefore, that part of the petition was subsequently dropped. There was again a recount, and he crept up from three to five. He must say that he scored a great victory. There was a difference between a scrutiny and a recount. There were many aliens in the constituency. They were also ratepayers and their names appeared in the voting list, and the overseers did not take the trouble to find out whether they were aliens or not. Many of them had no right to vote. As long as there was no scrutiny, their votes held good, but if their votes were once challenged the scrutiny, of course, must proceed. The court never took the initiative of its own accord, but it should be moved by the rival candidate. The business of the opponent's solicitors was to find out aliens, but it was a very difficult task to do so. Mr. Dadabhoy's solicitors, who were very able and thoroughly conversant in such matters, had also to find out what was in his rival's armour. They had to work for three months. They had to hunt the aliens, and even if they had voted on either side, it ought to have been made known in certain time. Mr. Dadabhoy's solicitors worked very hard. When the scrutiny was going on enthusiasm and excitement kept him up. When the scrutiny was proceeding Captain Fenton's solicitors showed that six votes of aliens were not to be taken into consideration, and those votes were, therefore, cancelled. Then came Mr. Dadabhoy's solicitors' turn, and they had to show that two votes of Captain Fenton were not legal. Mr. Dadabhoy succeeded in doing so, but then again came Captain Fenton's turn to point out other objectionable votes. Some people supposed that he got in the majority, but they did not seem to know the process. When the scrutiny was going on his opponent made some mistake in his calculation of votes given in his favour. Some of his votes turned out against himself and that weakened his lawyers. Then like wise and sensible men they came to terms, and Captain Fenton withdrew the petition. From that time Mr. Dadabhoy was confirmed. The result on the whole was quite satisfactory, each party had to bear its own costs. Everything was settled and he got in, but what he had then to consider was whether he would get a cordial response, or whether his presence would be unwelcome in the House of Commons. He must say that he was received there very cordially, and obtained support even from Conservative members.

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha: And was not the late Prime Minister discomforted by your presence? (Laughter.)

Mr. Dadabhoy replied in the negative, and he incidentally remarked that the title of black man given him by Lord Salisbury made him very popular all over the United Kingdom. He was called at every public meeting. He was exhibited everywhere. Wherever a play-card about his presence was advertised there was sure to be a large and successful meeting. This circumstance not only helped Mr. Dadabhoy, but it also helped many candidates. When he got into Parliament he found to his great surprise that he was not solitary there and many of his friends rallied round him and very great sympathy was shown to him. Members of both the party supported him. Radicals showed great sympathy to him and both the parties had confidence in him, and when he represented the subjects that were in earnest they paid careful attention, because they knew that they had members to represent the other side. When they knew that the cause was just they never failed to do justice to India if they got an opportunity to do so. They should know what India's feelings were, and if they knew their feelings and their just demands, they were sure to take interest in them. There were many members in Parliament, who were anxious to realise the just aspirations of India, and their intention could not have been better demonstrated than by the resolution of Mr. Paul *re* the Civil Service examination. (Applause). Government did not look with favour upon that motion which was seconded by Mr. Dadabhoy himself. Mr. Paul had a small majority which was made still smaller by the Conservative members going to the help of Government. It was not a very satisfactory position for Government to take. The Irish members and the representatives of the working class supported him. He had been received in a most cordial way even by the Conservative members, amongst them being Sir James Ferguson, ex-Governor of Bombay, who welcomed him and said that he was glad to see Mr. Dadabhoy there, and that he (Mr. Dadabhoy) should make best of the opportunity he had got to ask for justice to India. Whether there was any other Indian beside Mr. Dadabhoy the result would have been the same, as there was a desire on the part of the House to do justice to India. That was also a great encouragement to him. They must rest assured that the House of Commons was ready to do good to India as much as lay in their power and as far as they could see their way clearly to do so, if they were convinced that they were right and asked nothing but justice. Mr. Gladstone also welcomed him and twice assured him that he would be glad to see more Indians in the House of Commons. (Cheers.) Before his entering the hall of St. Stephens there was only the official side of the view given as regards Indian questions, but since he had got in Parliament much light was thrown on Indian matters and everybody listened to him with due care. Mr. Dadabhoy incidentally referred to the new Viceroy of India and said that as far as he could see he was hopeful and confident that Lord Elgin would make himself a good Viceroy and would not fall short of his duty. (Loud applause.)

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal said he was sure they were all thankful to Mr. Dadabhoy for the interesting account they had heard from his own lips of his struggles for entrance into Parliament. The story had a moral of the deepest interest for them in India. It showed what pluck, what patience, what indomitable energy and perseverance in a Native of India could do in winning an English constituency. It also pointed to a happy trait in English character—a love of justice and fair-play. Mr. Dadabhoy's first attempt at Holborn proved unsuccessful, but it brought him into notice as an Indian aspiring to Parliamentary honours. For four long years he nursed the Central Finsbury constituency, and he succeeded at last. He could hardly have succeeded but for the wish of the English electors to see an Indian returned to Parliament. This desire on their part became more manifest since the second invitation to Mr. Lal Mohan Ghose by the Deptford electors. As an Indian Mr. Dadabhoy had this special advantage in his favour, namely, that his electors knew that he had been off and on a thirty years' resident of London as a business man. This gained him not only their confidence that he was quite at home in English domestic politics, but placed him in that respect on a par with his rival English candidate. But he had an advantage which no English candidate could command. If successful he would not only represent an English constituency, but India and the two hundred and eighty-seven millions of that country. In Parliament and outside of it it was felt that hitherto they were accustomed to hear one side of Indian questions as given in official papers and by official optimists, but they felt a wish to know the other side. And who could place this side before them better than an Indian? (Hear, hear.) It was also seen that the admission of a few Indians into a Parliament of over 650 members could hardly turn the scale of voting one way or the other or seriously affect any home questions. After Mr. Dadabhoy's entry into Parliament what was of the greatest interest to them in India to know, was the feeling towards him of members of Parliament, and the services he was able to do to this country. They had the word from the mouth of their friend, that though a stranger coming from a remote country, and new to the great assembly he was welcomed by members. The first to welcome him to the House of Commons was Sir James Fergusson—the late Governor of Bombay. (Cheers.) They all knew that Sir James Fergusson was a Conservative, but his hearty welcome to Mr. Dadabhoy showed that, however divergent may be the views that members may hold on political questions, Englishmen of culture and fairness of mind greeted an Indian as an accession to the formation of a healthy opinion on Indian matters. (Hear, hear.) On the other hand, it was a matter of the deepest interest to the meeting to learn that by the part he had taken in Indian debates in the House of Commons, Mr. Dadabhoy had shown, that given an opportunity an Indian can rise to the level of the average English member in serving his constituency and in serving the millions of his countrymen. (Cheers.) Mr. Dadabhoy had been listened to with interest on all occasions on which he thought he could enlighten the House. At times the House had shown indulgence to him as a stranger. (Hear, hear.) From him the House had found that there was another side, and a serious side too, to Indian questions which merited its consideration. Though the attention of the House was engrossed by the Home Rule Bill during the late Sessions, Mr. Dadabhoy and his friends were able to bring more Indian questions to the front than was the case before (hear, hear). They were able to awaken a new interest in respect of Indian subjects. Hitherto the annual Indian Budget Statement had to be made before an almost empty house, but the proverbial dulness of the House was greatly relieved on the last occasion. (Hear, hear.) The formation of an Indian party in the House of Commons was an idea which had the sympathy of the late Mr. Bright, but it had been found difficult to give practical effect to it. The presence of Mr. Dadabhoy and Sir William Wedderburn, and the efforts made by the British Committee of the Indian National Congress, leads one to suppose that in time to come Indian questions would be better studied and better discussed than had heretofore been the case. Mr. Javerilal assured Mr. Dadabhai that his career was watched with the deepest interest in India, that every speech that he made, and the friends whom he had gathered around him made, and every word that he uttered was conveyed to the millions of his countrymen in India through the vernacular press. By this means the Indian people had come to know what he and they had been doing. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) And that mainly, the speaker believed, was the secret of the ovation Mr. Dadabhoy received yesterday from all classes of the community in Bombay. It was a wonder to see how lustily he was cheered from the moment he left the mail steamer and set his foot on the Apollo pier to the time he reached his home. Englishmen from the balcony of the Bombay Club, and other offices, Parsee and Hindu ladies from the balconies of their houses, all did their best to welcome him from the top of their voices. It had been reported that there was a sprinkling of Mahomedans, but as one sitting in the same carriage with Mr. Dadabhoy, and with Mr. P. M. Mehta, he could bear testimony to the fact that there were hundreds, he might say, thousands of Borahs, Khojas, and Mahomedans of all sections on the road in carriages, in tram-cars, and from the houses, who greeted Mr. Dadabhoy in the same enthusiastic manner as others did. (Cheers.) What was most surprising to him, however, was the enthusiastic manner in which the working classes,—the mill-hands, the artizans, and the shop-keepers came out all the way from the Kalbadevi Road to Khetwady. They all desired to see the face of the man they delighted to honour. (Hear, hear.) Ladies with children on their hands, rushed forward to have a look at him. Girls and boys from schools garlanded and welcomed him in the fashion peculiar to them. It must have appeared to Mr. Dadabhoy that there was quite a new life imparted to Bombay during the period of his absence from Bombay. The speaker did not know what better reward an Indian who had devoted his heart and soul to the services of his country can receive. (Cheers.) Yesterday's demonstration, which was purely spontaneous, and which proceeded from the depth of popular feeling, was at once an answer to those who thought that Mr. Dadabhoy's work was not in sympathy with the people of this country. Englishmen had only to see with their own eyes the depth of the popular feeling towards him. They all hoped that Mr. Dadabhoy's career in the House of Commons would be one long-continued work in the best interests of India and England, and would result in cementing further the bonds of union between the two countries. (Cheers and applause.)

Mr. G. K. Gokhle, in seconding the proposition, said that before dispersing he hoped they would just bear with him a moment, because he had very respectfully to offer, on behalf of the deputations that had come there from various places, their heartfelt thanks to Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji for the great kindness and courtesy with which he (Mr. Dadabhoy) had received them, and the trouble and inconvenience with which he had been up on their account. They well understood that it must have been no small trouble to Mr. Dadabhoy to go there to meet them so soon after his arrival, after all the worry of the voyage without even a day's rest. But, he begged leave to say, none of them was surprised that he had taken this trouble, for his whole life had been so entirely devoid of all considerations of self, that what he had done that day was only in keeping with what he had been doing all his life. As regarded their happiness that Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji was once again in their midst, that was a subject on which it was better to feel than to speak, and he would not therefore say much. The admiration that they felt for him, and the respect and love that they entertained for him, were so profound that, he thought, even the most eloquent tongue might be defied to render an adequate justice to those feelings. Many had been the men, who had rendered valuable service to India in the past, and many might do in the future, but no man had done for them what Mr. Dadabhoy has done. For they had all been raised in him. He had raised what little status and dignity they had, he had made their lot as Her Majesty's subjects nobler—he had elevated their national character. (Applause.) What patience, what firmness, what sacrifice, and even sufferings, were required on his part that he should achieve all this? They all knew, and more than knew it. He (Mr. Gokhle) felt he ought to say more on that occasion, but there was only one more thing that he had to mention, and that was that many of them had been there in that hall with written addresses for presentation to the hon'ble gentleman, but they had to hold them back, as the committee of management had decided that all addresses should be presented on a day which they would hereafter notify. Before concluding, he (the speaker) would once again express, on behalf of the deputations, their very cordial thanks to Mr. Dadabhoy for his great kindness. (Cheers.)

Mr. Dadabhoy, in replying, said that he did not refer to the honour done him on Sunday last at the time of his landing, because he had thought of doing so on a future occasion.

The meeting then dispersed.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

The result of the examination for the degree of LL.B. was declared last evening. Out of the 110 candidates who had presented themselves for the examination (under the old rules) 30 were declared to have successfully passed. Padmanabha Gopal Chandavarker got the Arnold Scholarship and Judge Spencer Prize. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

Lilaram Jethamal Alimchandani, Sadashiv Ramchandra Bakle, Nilkanth Krishna Bapat, Nasserwanji Pestonji Bumla, Maneckji Sorabji Captain, Byramji Sorabji Cardmaster, Padmanabha Gopal Chandawarkar, Anant Narayan Datar, Ligorio Joseph DeLima, Gulabbhai Vasanji Desai, Dhondo Pandurang Kirloskar, Shivram Gangadhar Mandlik, Vadhumal Udharam Mansukhani, Ratanji Dossabhoy Master, Kaikhosru Byramji Mehta, Manmukhram Krishmukhram Mehta, Thakor Kapilram Mehta, Dhanjishah Palanji Mistri, Vrajram Vardhaman, Modi, Chhotalal Lallubhai, Patel Rustom Barjorji Paymaster, Krishnaji Shitaram Redkar Narayan Balvant Saranjame, Anandrao Shrinivas, Sirsi, Gokaldas Dwarkandas Talati, Manilal Harilal Vakil, Minocher Ardesir Vakil, Shantaram Narayan Vinekar, Maganlal Lakshmishankar Vora, and Lakshaman Naraya Limaye.

The result of the second examination of LL.B., under the new rules, was also declared yesterday. Nine candidates had offered themselves for the examination and five were declared to have gone through successfully. Cursetji Muncherji Mowdawalla won Muncherji Naoroji Banaji's scholarship.

The following are the names of the five successful candidates:—

Trimbak Ramchandra Kotval, Vaman Ramchandra Kulkarni, Kharshedji Mancherji Mawdavala, Vinayak Vaman Pataskar, and Hugh Orr Ferns Sealey.

TOBACCO-DEALERS' GRIEVANCES.

The following memorial, signed by seven hundred tobacco retailers, has been forwarded to Government through Mr. T. A. Bland, solicitor:—

The humble petition of the tobacco dealers of Bombay, respectfully sheweth,

1. Your petitioners, who are retail dealers in country tobacco in Bombay, are desirous of bringing to your attention the matters hereinafter more particularly mentioned with regard to the manner in which the trade in country tobacco is worked in Bombay, and your petitioners do so in the hope that the rules and regulations to which the said trade is subject at the hands of the Tobacco Department, may be modified and altered and the restrictions under which the said trade has so long suffered may be withdrawn.

2. The said trade is regulated under the provisions of Act IV of 1857, an act which dates back to about thirty-six years ago, and was passed at a time when the trade was trifling and almost entirely confined to dealings in country tobacco, whereas the trade has largely increased at the present time and foreign tobaccos are largely imported, consumed and re-exported. As regards the desirability and necessity of repealing and amending the said act your petitioners would crave leave to refer to the petition recently addressed to your Excellency in Council and signed by all or nearly all the wholesale and retail dealers in tobacco in Bombay.

3. Your petitioners are, however, desirous of drawing the attention of your Excellency to the grievances hereinafter specified which seriously affect your petitioners as retail dealers in country tobacco. And your petitioners pray that your Excellency in Council may be pleased to consider this petition together with the petition hereinbefore referred to.

4. There is no recognized system whereby the granting of licenses for the sale by retail of country tobacco is regulated. The number of such licenses depends entirely upon the discretion or the fancy of the Assistant Collector of Customs. As regards the granting of licenses no restrictions are mentioned in Sec. 13 of the aforesaid Act IV of 1857. Yet licenses are granted and refused in the most capricious way. Instances can be given where licences have been refused to respectable persons against whom no objection can be urged, whilst licenses have been granted to persons of the very lowest class and character including prostitutes. It is a matter of notoriety that licenses are freely given to the servants of influential gentlemen *e. g.* their butlers, coachmen, ayahs, dhobees, and barbers. Licenses have frequenty been refused to respectable applicants on the ground of some objection to the locality of the proposed shop or its proximity to some other licensed shop, while in other cases licenses have been granted to other applicants situated under precisely similar conditions. Applicants for licenses to sell country tobacco find very great difficulty in obtaining them, sometimes they are given licenses to sell American tobacco instead. The above are only some of the difficulties under which your petitioners are labouring as regards the granting of licenses, and your petitioners submit that they should be removed as being unauthorized and clearly not contemplated by the Legislature.

5. Recently the Assistant Collector of Customs has inserted in the licenses granted by him a clause prohibiting licensees from going out of the island of Bombay without his permission in writting. Numerous cases have arisen in which licensees have been suddenly called away from Bombay for domestic or other reasons connected with their business or occupation, yet, in consequence of the aforesaid prohibition, they have had to attend at the Assistant Collector's Office for the required permission, and in some cases have been detained at the Office for a whole day. The Assistant Collector having made it a rule that applicants for such leave should attend personally at his Office. Even after attendance the required permission has been refused. This recently instituted rule presses very hardly upon your petitioners, and is, it is submitted, wholly unnecessary, having regard to the fact that licensees are authorised under the terms of their licenses (with the permission of the Assistant Collector) to appoint fit and proper persons to officiate for them during their absence from their shops. Your petitioners further say that no such restrictions are placed upon any other traders leaving Bombay and moreover the European dealers in tobacco can leave Bombay at their will and pleasure.

6. We would next refer to the great and, as we submit, unfair distinction, which is drawn between the dealers in foreign and country tobacco. We, who deal in country tobacco, are subjected by the terms of our licenses to the hardest possible conditions, while the dealers in foreign tobacco by the terms of their licenses are not hampered by any such conditions. In proof thereof, we beg to refer your Excellency to the form of licenses granted to us and the form of licenses granted to dealers in foreign tobacco. We would submit that there can be no reason why greater restrictions should be placed upon the dealers in country tobacco than upon those who deal in foreign tobacco.

7. On the 13th July, 1893, notice, was issued by the Tobacco Department whereby it was directed that no country tobacco would be weighed before the hours of 10-15 a.m., or after 1 p.m., on week days other than Saturdays, while on Saturdays the weighments would commence at 10-15 a.m. and cease at 11-15 a.m. No such restriction has been imposed as regards the weighment of American and foreign tobacco. This new restriction causes the greatest possible injury to your petitioners in the conduct of their business. Formerly weighments of country tobacco were made up to 4-30 p.m. on each day, and the duty prior to the removal of the said tobacco was paid up to that time. By this new regulation the time for making the weighment has been so restricted as to make it, in many cases, impossible for your petitioners to get their tobacco weighed within the time necessary for them to carry on their business. Your petitioners submit that no sufficient reason exists for such a restriction being imposed.

8. The Assistant Collector has recently refused to allow more than one license to stand in the name of one person. Your petitioners submit that this is an illegal and unwarrantable restriction. So long as the licensees carry on their business in accordance with the terms of the act and the rules and regulations, it is submitted that, no restriction should be placed upon the number of licenses to be held by any one person.

9. The Assistant Collector has recently summarily rejected all powers-of-attorneys which have been submitted to him by lincensees, whereby other persons have been appointed to officiate for the licensees during their absence from their shops. This refusal is, it is submitted, entirely unwarrantable and contrary to the express terms of the licenses granted to your petitioners.

10. Until the beginning of the present year it has been the constant practice ever since the introduction of the system of issuing licenses for the retail sale of tobacco in Bombay to transfer or renew such licenses upon the death of the licensees to their heirs or next of kin; and licenses which have been so transferred or renewed can be produced by your petitioners of dates more than half a century back. A practice of such long duration ought, your petitioners submit, to have been allowed to prevail without any alteration which neither the interests of Government nor the purposes of the trade can legitimately require.

11. At the beginning of the present year, however, the Assistant Collector instituted a practice whereby in the event of the death of a licensee, his legal representative or next of kin on applying for the transfer or renewal of the license must sign a declaration. Of the three statements in the said declaration the first, so far as the language used can render it intelligible, would seem to be manifestly wrong, because it declares that the holders (who, as the grantees, must, necessarily, be proprietors of the licenses), have "no proprietor-ship" in the licenses and that "their ownership rests solely with Government," who having in fact granted the licenses themselves, would not be the grantees or owners of such licenses. Both the second and third statements in the said declaration, namely, that "the licenses are not hereditary" and that "the heirs or relatives of a deceased license-holder shall have no claim or right to the "licenses," would seem to signify that the licenses are concurrent, in point of duration, with the lives of the license-holders, while the latter part of the second statement, namely, that "the licenses are tenable only for a year during their currency,"—would seem to admit (if there be any distinction between "the currency" of the licenses and the time during which they are "tenable" which, your petitioners confess, it is difficult to appreciate,) that the "currency of licenses" is of a longer duration than a year. The concluding part of such statement, namely "that the licenses are renewable every year even to the same licensees at the discretion of the Collector" clearly shows how anxiously it is sought to destroy the rights of the license-holders and to make the renewals even of unifringed licenses entirely dependant upon the will of the Collector for the time being.

12. On the 30th January, 1893, the shops of such licensees as had died and whose heirs or relatives had not executed the required declaration were entirely closed by the orders of the Assistant Collector. Your petitioners addressed a humble remonstrance to the Collector of Bombay with regard to the said declaration, and the aforesaid conduct of the Assistant Collector, but to no effect, and your petitioners are now compelled to bring the matter to the notice of your Excellency in Council and submit that upon the death of a licensee the licenses should be renewed or transferred to his heirs or next of-kin in accordance with the practice which has prevailed as aforesaid for so many years and free from any declaration such as it has been sought to introduce.

13. It is practicably impossible to discover what are the rules and regulations which govern the Tobacco Department in Bombay. From copies of the correspondence which passed between your petitioners' attorney, Mr. T. A. Bland, and the Collector of Bombay, in the month of August, 1893, it will be seen that your petitioners' statement in this paragraph is correct. Your petitioners would urge that the rules and regulations of the Tobacco Department should be made public either by publication in the *Bombay Government Gazette* or by being printed and copies thereof supplied to licensees on payment of such fee as may be necessary, or in such other manner as may appear most proper, so as to enable your petitioners to know the requirements of the Department.

14. The most serious grievance under which your petitioners labour is occasioned by the unlimited discretion given to the Assistant Collector in regard to offences alleged to have been committed either against the Act of 1857 or the rules and regulations of the Department made thereunder. Licensees charged with such offences are unable to obtain a hearing before that official and are not allowed to be represented before him by their legal advisers. The Assistant Collectors can fine a licensee and subject him to other punishment, and can also cancel his license, and from his decision there is practicably no appeal. Moreover, the proceedings before the Assistant Collector are not public, but are held in his office, and at which the public are not allowed to be present.

15. Your petitioners would earnestly urge upon your Excellency the necessity of directing that all prosecutions for offences relating to the tobacco trade be directed to be heard before the Magistrate of Bombay. Such a procedure, it is submitted, is directly contemplated by Sec. 20 of Act IV of 1857, and is consonant with the ordinary ideas of justice. Your petitioners would point out that under the acts and rules relating to the Abkari Department in Bombay every offence is tried by the said Magistrates, and your petitioners would urge that in this respect the procedure adopted in the Abkari Department be followed as closely as possible in the Department which deals with tobacco.

16. Your petitioners in making the above representation to your Excellency would wish to state that they do so not from any spirit of hostility towards any of the officers connected with the said Department or without a due sense of responsibility in the matter, but solely with the view that your Excelency may be pleased to direct that an enquiry be made into the above grievances, which are hereinbefore set forth and which, very seriously, hamper and interfere with your petitioners, in the conduct of their said business, and that upon such enquiry being made all proper and necessary directions may be given and orders passed, as may be necessary to remove the said grievances and to put the conduct of the trade in question upon a fair and proper basis.

17. How or in what way such an enquiry should be conducted your petitioners do not venture to dictate, but they would suggest that some fit and proper officer of the Government, unconnected with the Department, should be appointed to hold an enquiry into the matters above complained of, and with power to take evidence in the ordinary way with regard thereto.

18. Lastly, your petitioners would ask your Excellency to take the above matters into your consiedration and to direct such steps to be taken as may be of assistance in relieving your petitioners under which they labour as aforesaid.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

THE ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Cooper Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Muncheshah D. Burjorji Wadia was, at the instance of Mr. Hemming, charged with criminal breach of trust, in respect of Rs. 1,664-6-0, belonging to Messrs. Turner and Hemming, solicitors, in whose firm the accused was employed as a managing clerk for some time. Mr. Allan F. Turner appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Wadia conducted his defence in person.

Before his Worship delivered judgment Mr. Turner asked permission to correct the report in yesterday's *Times of India*, of a remark made by him in court the day before. Permission having been granted, Mr. Turner said that he did not say, as reported, "that believing or not believing Morarjee's evidence would not bring back to his firm the money that it had lost." What he really said was that he agreed with his Worship that the prosecution must succeed or fail on the evidence of Morarjee Jutha, that it was a question of the accused *vs.* Morarjee Jutha, and that to show that he (Mr. Turner) had no personal ill-feeling against the accused, he had pointed out that if Morarjee were believed the accused would be convicted, and his (Mr. Turner's) firm would have to repay to Morarjee the Rs. 1,664, whereas if Morarjee were not believed, not only would the accused be acquitted, but his (Mr. Turner's) firm would be discharged from all liability to repay to Morarjee the amount of the cheque.

His Worship, in delivering judgment, said that he had to determine, whether the prosecution had made out a case against the accused of criminal breach of trust or criminal misappropriation in respect of a cheque for Rs. 1,664-6-0 or any part of it. His Worship believed the evidence of Mr. Turner that the cheque was given to the accused for the purpose stated, and the evidence that the cheque was paid in by the accused to his account with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and that afterwards the accused drew a cheque for Rs. 1,500 on that account, which was given to Messrs. Turner and Hemming in respect of an undertaking Mr. Turner had entered into with the Official Assignee on behalf of Ramjee Mulchand, and that that cheque was paid out of the proceeds of the cheque for Rs. 1,664-6-0. The question was whether criminal breach of trust or criminal misappropriation was clearly proved, and whether there was any reasonable doubt as to the evidence of Morarji Jutha? There were these facts in evidence that Morarji took considerable interest in the matter of the settlement of Ramji Mulchand's affairs with the Official Assignee. He was constantly with the accused about them, and he went with the accused on several occasions to Mr. Hemming about them. Merwanji said he had asked the accused to ask Messrs. Turner and Hemming to give an undertaking to the Official Assignee. It seemed to his Worship probable that he must have known every thing that took place between the accused and Mr. Turner in respect to that undertaking. The Magistrate had to consider his account of the payment of a thousand rupees by Ramji to him on account of the accused. It appeared to his Worship a most improbable story. Still bearing that in mind, and that he knew all that was going on, it did appear very probable to the Magistrate that some undertaking or arrangement had been come to between him and the accused in respect of the cheque, or part of the proceeds of it, what that was, it was impossible for his Worship to come to any clear conclusion, but believing it probable that some arrangement had taken place respecting the cheque or its proceeds between the accused and Morarji Jutha, no clear proof of criminal breach of trust or criminal misappropriation had been made out, and the Magistrate therefore discharged the accused.

A strong impression exists in the minds of many people in the Department of the Calvados that at the assizes just held there an innocent man has been sent to penal servitude. The accused is named Delafosse, and he is a relative of an old lady named Triger, with whom, until recently, he resided. The old lady was peculiarly unfortunate. Last year a masked man broke into the house in which she lived, and said he had been deputed by the Anarchists to blow her up. He eventually accepted 2,000 francs, however, to let her off. The man was captured, tried for the offence, and sentenced to transportation. Months afterwards, Madame Triger was found dead with a terrible wound in the head, and Delafosse declared that four masked men had broken into the place and done the deed. As for himself, he said that they struck him also, and stunned him. No trace could be found of the intruders, and the authorities seem to have made up their minds that Delafosse was the real criminal. The case against him at most was one of suspicion, but the prosecuting counsel, in accordance with French methods of procedure, made much of some incidents in Delafosse's previous career, which were not precisely to his credit, and a conviction was obtained. On being sentenced, the prisoner turned to the jury, and in solemn dignified tones that impressed those who heard them, said—"Gentlemen of the Jury, you have committed a judicial injustice."

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE NEW SHERIFF OF BOMBAY.

The *Indian Spectator* says:—The honour of the Shrievalty of Bombay, conferred on Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee, Chairman of the Standing Committee, is a recognition of his long civic labours; and we congratulate him on it. It is a singular coincidence that the three capital cities of the Empire are under Parsee Sheriffs—a circumstance of which the community may well feel proud.

The *Jam-e-Jamshed* says:—The apointment of Dr. Cowasjee as the Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year will be favourably received by the entire native community. Dr. Cowasjee's numerous services rendered to the city have been rightly rewarded by Government, and it is hoped that the Municipal Corporation, on the board of which he has served so long and so honourably, will not fail to elect him as their President at the earliest opportunity.

The *Satya Mitra* says:—H. E. Lord Harris is considerably raised in the estimation of the native community by appointing Dr. Cowasjee Sheriff of Bombay. Dr. Cowasjee will be a fit successor to Sir D. M. Petit as the Parsee Sheriff of Bombay. The news of the bestowal of the honour on Dr. Cowasjee was received with great gratification by the European, Hindoo, Mahomedan, and the Parsee communities. The Municipal Corporation will do well to elect Dr. Cowasjee their chairman for the ensuing year, in consideration of the long, meritorious, and disinterested services rendered to that body for upwards of a quarter of a century.

The *Native Opinion* says:—The Government of Lord Harris ought really to be congratulated upon the recent appointments it has made, including that of the Sheriff of Bombay. Dr. Cowasjee, the Sheriff elect, deserved to be the Sheriff of Bombay long before the present time. However, it is better late than never, and we have great reason to rejoice and see the office of Sheriff for the next year entrusted to such capable and deserving hands. Dr. Cowasjee has been conspicuous for several years past for his energy, ability and public spirit, has thoroughly justified the brilliant promises of his early career. He has not only taken an active part in matters relating to his own profession, but his zeal for the advancement and prosperity of the city of Bombay has been conspicuous throughout his life. We wish Dr. Cowasjee will live long to receive and enjoy higher honours both from Government and from the general public.

The *Gujrat Mitra* says:—Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee may worthily be proud of the distinction which Government have been pleased to confer upon him by appointing him Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year in succession to Mr. Douglas. A prominent member of the medical profession, an old and conspicuous worker in the cause of Bombay Municipal administration, and a respected, leading Parsee gentleman of *Urbs Prima in India*, Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee need hardly be assured that his elevation to its Shrievalty will be received with unmixed joy.

The *Subodh Patrika* says:—His Excellency Lord Harris has entitled himself to the gratitude of the native public for the very happy selections he has lately made in filling up some official vacancies. The appointment of Dr. Bhandarkar as vice-Chancellor of the University, was followed by the elevation of Rao Bahadur M. G. Ranade to the High Court Bench. Though the latter appointment was not in the gift of his Excellency by statute, yet it must be due to his Excellency's recommendation. Both these appointments have been received by the public with warm approval; and now we have the appointment of Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee as Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year. This last again, is a very wise selection for Dr. Cowasjee has rendered valuable services to the city during several years of an active public life, and the sense of moderation combined with the spirit of public usefulness which he has shown in that life, well merited recognition at the hands of Government. The new Sheriff is one of our most useful public men and has always assisted movements started for the improvement of the city. We congratulate him on the honour which Government have conferred upon him, and which he has so well deserved.

The *Rast Goftar* says:—We congratulate Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee on his appointment by Government to the Shrievalty of Bombay, and we congratulate the Parsee community on the singular coincidence of this honoured office being held at present by Parsees in all the three presidency towns of India. It is something to be really proud of, that a community which is numerically so insignificant in point of numbers, as compared with the two largest races in India, should have at one time its own representatives alone as Sheriffs of Bombay Calcutta, and Madras. Dr. Cowasjee possesses, in full measure, the tact of advancing himself and making himself conspicuous as a citizen, and by this timehe has been fortunate enough in securing for himself every thing that he might reasonably aspire to as the reward of his go-ahead spirit and dash. He has elbowed his way, right manfully, to the front, and no one will grudge him the position he holds. He has managed to become a prominent member of the Corporation, and we shall not be surprised if it were to honour him one of these days with the presidential chair. Dr. Cowajee is one of our good citizens and very energetic, too, for his age in a tropical country.

The *Gujrati* says:—The appointment of Dr. Cowasjee Hormasjee to the Shrievalty of Bombay for the ensuing year is one of the welcome events of this week. It is not a little creditable to the intelligent Parsee community that in the three presidency cities of Madras, Bengal, and Bombay there should be Parsee Sheriffs. Dr. Cowasjee is the Chairman of the Standing Committee, a useful and well-informed member of the Corporation, a Fellow of the local University, and a Syndic in Medicine. For more than 20 years he has taken an active and useful part in the civic affairs of this city, and always distinguished himself by his moderation and painstaking and business-like habits. His simplicity, amiability, and sweetness of disposition ever make him an acceptable colleague and co-adjutor. He belongs to that old generation of full-hearted Parsees who like and love their neighbours and are absolutely free from any kind of ignorant conceit. He has interested himself in the political and other public movements of this city, and is one of the respected members of the Bombay Presidency Association. He has done good work according to his lights, and we are glad Government have rewarded his quiet but useful services by conferring upon him the Shrievalty.

The *Indu Prakash* says:—We congratulate Dr. Cowasjee on the high honour Government have conferred on him in appointing him Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year. Dr. Cowasjee has devoted much time to Municipal work and now fills the office of Chairman of the Standing Committee. He has at times shown well-merited independence in Municipal matters. It is a fact worthy of note that the three Shrievalties of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras have been almost simultaneously conferred on members of the Parsee community. We believe that a similar coincidence has never occurred in the case of any other Indian community and our Parsee friends may well be proud of it.

A FEMALE "MASTER OF ARTS."

The *Subodha Patrika* states:—The result of the Examination for the degree of Master of Arts was declared yesterday, and in the list of the successful candidates we note with pleasure the name of Matilda Hunt who passes in the second class in the difficult subject of Literature. That females can equal and even surpass males in this department has been amply exemplified in India as well as other countries; but Miss Hunt is the first female M. A. of the Bombay University and the fact is therefore worth mentioning. We trust her example will act as an incentive to her native sisters.

THE JAPAN—BOMBAY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Says the *Rast Goftar*:—We hope the Japan-Bombay Line of Steamers will survive the combination of the allied interest of the P. & O. and other shipping companies. They having joined together for the purpose of maintaining a high rate of freight for cotton, yarn and opium shipped to the Farther East, there was no competition, and the merchants had, therefore, to be at the mercy of these companies. The new Line is a sort of protest against the combination under which the merchants have long suffered, and the dislocation of the trade with China and Japan, since the introduction of the Currency Act, has added considerably to their hardships. It was to be expected that the old companies should try their best to drive the newcomer out of the field, and with this view they have advertised a reduction of 15 per cent, and may even make a further decrease. But we hope the merchants will not take the bait, for if they have ordinary human intelligence, they will perceive that the reduction is offered because there is a rival in the field, and that as soon as it is driven away, the combination would once more be as strong as ever to dictate its own terms.

THE CABUL MISSION.

The *Kaiser-I-Hind* is dissatisfied with the result of the mission to Cabul:—It was not to be expected that the official organs would admit the complete failure of Sir Mortimer Durand's mission to Cabul. It would have been a miracle among the Anglo-Indian press-writers had they the frankness to acknowledge that on all important matters on which the Government of India had set its heart to gain favourable concessions it received little or no response from the redoubtable Ameer of Afghanistan. Throughout the progress of the mission from Peshawar to Cabul we were being daily treated by the inspired journals to columns full of the most flattering descriptions of the Ameer's hospitality. Those telegraphic reports, which, it may be taken for granted, were paid by the Foreign Office, were, of course, specially flashed by the precis writer attached to the mission, an old and experienced hand who had been to Cabul before, with the view of keeping the Ameer, who takes special care to read the *Pioneer* and other journals of that ilk, in good humour and sweet reasonableness. But it may be presumed that they had none of that effect which it was intended to convey. The Ameer is now too old and knowing a bird to be thus ensnared. He is a veteran diplomat and astute enough to distinguish between hollow flattery and genuine sincerity. He is a refined adept in the art of give and take. He knows what concessions to grant and when, and what to withold or postpone. So that his unbounded hospitality to the mission on its way to his capital was, of course, to be expected.

THE ANTI-OPIUM MEDICAL PETITION.

The *Rast Goftar* remarks:—We have commented already on the recantation of the medical men who put their signatures to the anti-opium petition. We recur to the subject just to say that no misrepresentation whatever was practised upon the signatories to this document. The petition was sent to them and they signed it of their own free-will. If they did not read it, or if they glanced through it hurriedly and carelessly, the fault was certainly their own and nobody else's. We must say that the *Times of India* is unduly severe upon those who got up the petition, and writes as if the doctors were the victims of a fraud. If there was any doubt before as to the means adopted by those who got up the petition, it must be set at rest after the letter of Mr. Francis P. Horne which fully absolves the anti-opiumists of any underhand dealing in the matter. The doctors may swallow their signatures, as best they may. We do not, for a moment, believe that they have swallowed their convictions as well. Their opinions about the consumption of opium are now what they were when they scribbled their signatures to the petition with good natured carelessness and lazy indifference.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

The *Kaiser-I-Hind* writes in glowing terms of Mr. Dadabhai:...Every anticipation which was formed of him from his early days has now been amply fulfilled. India's "Promise" is indeed now in the sere leaf of a ripe autumn. The grand old man is now verging on the side of seventy. But, perhaps, in the history of no native of India, has there been crowded during the last fifty years so many public acts of a truly patriotic character, all having for their object the greatest good of his countrymen, irrespective of caste or creed, as those with which the name of Mr. Dadabhai is intimately associated. With a singleness of purpose and a steady aim has this sterling patriot incessantly looked after the interests of India and the Indians at a sacrifice of time, labour and money which is indeed beyond all admiration and praise. He reached his goal of ambition on that memorable seventh day of July, when the generous-hearted electors of Finsbury returned him to the House of Commons. Who is unware of the arduous work rendered by him in that august deliberative assembly. Who is unaware of his boundless perseverance, his untiring assiduity, his uncommon devotion to duty his unquenchable thirst to render India still greater services as may be in his power to do, so long as he may be destined to be a member of Parliament. If ever an Indian deserved on returning to his native land the grateful and cordial reception of his countrymen it is Mr. Dadabhoy.

The *Gujerati* writes:—He is as much a Hindu and a Mahomedan as he is a Parsi, and all the races are equally proud of the great Parsi patriot who has risen superior to all racial prejudices and championed the cause of all in a spirit of catholic sympathy As a member of that small but enlightened community which now stands in the van of civilization in India, he has achieved a unique position for himself not hitherto attained by any other Indian. There were and there are still to be found, more talented Indians. But the union of moral and intellectual greatness is a rare combination and it is that combination which has elevated Mr. Dadabhai to his present position. The younger generation has to learn this great lesson from his illustrious career and if that is learnt, that would be paying him a higher tribute than all the public demonstrations held in his honour. His unimpeachable purity and integrity of character, singular independence, extraordinary perseverance, indomitable patience, and noble-minded sympathy with the poor and the fallen have raised him to the lofty pedestal on which he stands to-day. His personal troubles and anxieties have been many and only recently merciful Providence was pleased to visit him with a heavy domestic affliction. He has however, borne all these misfortunes like a true soldier.

MILITARY NEWS.

The orders passed on the reduction of the Aden arsenal have been so far modified as to allow of the retention in the Aden depot of certain small arms for the police and other purposes, and of one store sergeant one armourer mistri, and five lascars for the care of these arms.

The Government of India have repeated that they desire that no proposals involving increased military expenditure be submitted to the Government of India for consideration, unless it can be clearly demonstrated that the measures are of primary importance in improving the efficiency of the army for war.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 25th November, 1893, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,44,000	2,35,000	4,000	3,83,000
Or per mile of Railway	86	140	3	229
For previous 20 weeks of half-year.	25,54,482	38,69,944	1,08,629	65,33,055
Total for 21 weeks..	26,98,482	41,04,944	1,12,629	69,16,055
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year......	1,11,738	2,84,577	6,728	4,03,043
Per mile of Ry do.	67	170	4	241
Total to corresponding date do.	23,31,191	45,38,107	3,25,137	71,94,435

Decrease for the week.......................... Rs. 20,043

Do. to date.. ,, 2,78,380

Lord George Hamilton, speaking at a Unionist and Conservative demonstration held on Saturday night, November 11, at the Harrow Public Hall, in celebration of the opening ceremony of the new buildings of the Constitutional Club, Byron Hill, Harrow, said the condition of the Navy required the immediate attention of Parliament. England's industrial supremacy had been built up by the aid of her Navy, and if the Navy were neglected the trade and commerce of the country would be ruined. It was no exaggeration to say that if by any combination of nations we were for even a short time deprived of our position, it would mean, not the mere defeat or loss of one or two battles, but the loss of the Empire and the loss of trade and commerce, which would reduce a large proportion of the industrial population to a state of permanent destitution. The fact was fully recognised by the late Government, and it was very unfortunate that the present Government did not entertain similar views. Other countries were making active progress in the way of naval preparations, and unless we made an immediate and determined effort to proportionately strengthen our Navy our supremacy would not be maintained many years longer.

Like some others who have professed to wish to establish all at once a newregime of equality, Leanthier, who attempted the other day to assassinate the Servian Minister in a Parisian restaurant, seems to have had an exaggerated notion as to what he ought to receive for his personal share in a redistribution of the world's goods. The bill that he refused to pay for the dinner he consumed at the Restaurant Marguery was as follows: "Macon, 1f.; champagne cup, 3f. 50c.; mineral water, 50c.; bread, 25c.; soup, 60c.; quails, 3f.; apple fritters, 1f.; coffee, 1f.; total, 10f. 85c." Eight-and-sixpence or thereabouts for one meal is not bad for a working shoemaker. Leanthier sat at a table on the first floor, where he could look out on to the boulevards. When the waiter asked him to settle the bill, he refused, saying he had no money. "Why did you have champagne, then?" asked the waiter. "The bourgeois drink it fast enough," was the reply; "why shouldn't I?" "At least the bourgeois pay for what they have" the waiter mildly retorted; but on Leanthier demanding where they got the money from, no reply was vouchsafed. The proprietor came on the scene at this point in the discussion, and forcibly ejected his undesirable customer.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Rs. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

WRITERS AND READERS.

An interesting little book, which has been difficult to to get for sometime, is to be reprinted by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. This is the Life, by Mr. Walter Besant and Mr. James Rice, of Sir Richard Whittington, the historic thrice Lord Mayor of London. In various directions information is obtainable of the famous merchant of the fourteenth century; but there is no other such sketch as the one now to be given us again. Although Mr. Rice's name appears as one of the authors of the Life, it was really all written by Mr. Besant. Mr. Rice gathered together a mass of notes, but falling ill at the time, handed them over to Mr. Besant.

Mr. Theodore Bent's new work, The Sacred City of the Ethiopians, which is a record of travel and research in Abyssinia this year, is expected to be ready some time next month. The chief object of the journey which Mr. and Mrs. Bent undertook was to examine the archæological remains at Aksum, the sacred city of the Ethiopians since before the Christian era. Not only did they study the monoliths at Aksum, but they also studied the inhabitants of the places they passed through, especially with regard to the Curious forms and ceremonies of the quaint Abyssinian Christianity. During their journey Mr. and Mrs. Bent made a collection of Abyssinian curiosities, which are now in the British Museum. The book is to be fully illustrated.

The sweet radiance of Robert Louis Stevenson brightens the pages of the coming number of the Australasian annual The Antipodean. There is an interview with Mr. Stevenson, and he contributes a poem To my Old Familiars. By his old familiars he evidently means his kinsfolk and friends in Scotland. The scowling town—surely an excellent description—must of course be his native Edinburgh. The belching winter wind, the missile rain that is to an exactitude the North Bridge, Edinburgh, which Stevenson in his student days crossed daily. He says to himself:—

> Yet when the lamp from my expiring eyes
> Shall dwindle and recede the voice of love
> Fall insignificant on my closing ears,
> What sound shall come but the old cry of the wind
> In our inclement city?

Of the illustrated books which Messrs. Macmillan are preparing, Our Village will be the first out—indeed it is ready. The illustrations are by Mr Hugh Thomson, while Mr. Charles Brock illustrates the volume of selections from Hood's humorous poems. Canon Ainger, the editor of the volume, writes a sympathetic introduction. Then Mr. Boughton has provided illustrations for Washington Irving's Rip Van Winkle and The Legend of Sleepy Hollow, which are to appear within one binding. The illustrations of Mr. Boughton have been drawn in water-colour, and are to be engraved on wood. Mr. Boughton has written his own preface. Drawings which Mr. Lawrence Housman has made for an edition of Miss Christina Rossetti's Goblin Market are in a different style—decorative in character.

With the special permission and approval of her Majesty's the Queen the Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad has an interesting article in the new number of the Strand Magazine on the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of York, with curious details of the way in which royal marriages are celebrated in Oriental countries among Mahomedans. Altogether it is a very pleasing paper, none the less charming for a little discursiveness, and it is embellished with portraits of the bride and bridegroom, a facsimile of the Queen's letter to the nation on the occasion of the wedding, a number of illustrations of Oriental scenes, and not least, a capital portrait of the author, who speaks and writes English in a way many British-born scribblers may well envy.

The vagaries of the British Museum catalogues are often very amusing. At the present moment the late Francis Adams is catalogued as three different persons. He figures first as Adams (Francis), novelist, the author of Australian Life, John Webb's End, The Melbournians, and The Songs of the Army of the Night. Then there is Adams (Francis William), who has to be content with the authorship of Henry, and Other Tales. Thirdly we read of one Adams (Francis William L.), who has Australian Essays and Leicester: an Autobiograpny, placed to his account. Francis William Lauderdale Adams is the full name of the victim of this tripartite arrangement. A similar thing is observable in the case of a distinguished Socialist writer, Mr. Edward Carpenter. There are two Edward Carpenters in the Museum Catalogue, the one a highly-respectable Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, author of a volume of verse, Narcissus, and a drama entitled Moses; the other a less reputable personage, who wrote Towards Democracy, England's Ideal, &c., and is ignominiously classed as Social Reformer.

Any doubt as to the fate of the very ancient books, manuscripts, and the volume of autograph letters owned by the late Mr. James Toovey, formerly of 177, Piccadilly, and late of Manresa Sunny Gardens Hendon, has been set at rest. The will of the deceased bibliophile, which has just been proved, sets forth that his son Charles James is to have the option of purchasing the collection for £8,000, but if he does not elect to do so they are to be sold by the trustees. Mr. Toovey's will was proved by Mr. Charles James Toovey, the son, Miss Eliza Mary Toovey, the daughter, and Mr. John Croft Deverell, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £26,000. The deceased gentleman bequeaths £100 to each of his executors, £100 to each of his children, an additional £500 and his house in New Bond-street to his son William John Michael, upon his paying £4,000 to his estate. This £4,000, together with £8,000, or the proceeds of the sale, are to be held upon trust for his daughter for life, and then for his four sons. The residue of the property is given to his daughter, Miss Toovey.

Messrs. Chatto and Windus are to bring out Mr. Bertram Mitford's new story, The Luck of Gerard Ridgeley. It is a tale of adventure in South Africa, and so ought to be appropriate just now. Mr. Mitford's last story, The Gun-Runner, went into a second edition soon after it was published.—A new novel by Miss Rhoda Broughton is expected to be ready by Christmas.—Mr. J. Ashby Sterry has just completed a novel entitled A Naughty Girl—a story of 1893. It will appear at the end of this month in Messrs. Bliss, Sands and Foster's Modern Library.—Quite a number of well-known writers of fiction are to contribute to the forthcoming magazine "Southward Ho"—a magazine which, apart from being a Sussex monthly, will have a distinctly general interest. John Strange Winter, Adeline Sergeant, M. Hepworth Dixon, and Mrs. Molesworth are among the contributors; and apart from fiction, the magazine will, of course, have a liberal assortment of fact and verse.

No date has yet been fixed for the appearance of the Life of the great Duke of Marlborough upon which Lord Wolseley is engaged.—Messrs. Chapman and Hall are to have Prince Henry d'Orleans's book Around Tonkin ready next week; and also, in all probability, the work Mr. W. Harbutt Dawson has written, Germany and the Germans.—The Essays in Modernity of the late Mr. Francis Adams, which Messrs. Mathews and Lane are publishing, comprise eight papers. One is on Tennyson, a second on Swinburne, a third on Shelley, and a fourth on Rudyard Kiplings verse.—There are to be 600 copies of the forthcoming edition—first edited from the original manuscript—of the letters of Thomas Lovell Beddoe,—The Home Life of the Ancient Greeks,' translated from the German of Professor H. Blumner, by Alice Zimmern, will be issued by Messrs. Cassell and Company during the course of the present month.

The Story of Joseph; its lessons for to-day by the Rev. George Bainton a correspondence says possibly there is no other story in Bible history which exercises so much influence over minds, alike young and old, as the history of Joseph. It is romantic, and it also teaches many a moral lesson. Applied to the present-day aspects of life by Mr. Bainton, the sacred narrative presents a sermon of the most soothing kind, and every incident in it is placed before the reader with its full meaning and moral teaching. As Mr. Bainton has an attractive pen, and, moreover, a clever style of description and inference, his Story of Joseph should serve a valuable purpose in training the young mind to sound principles. There are sixteen full-page illustrations in the work, descriptive of the well-known incidents in the career of Joseph.

M. Delisle, the principil librarian at the Bibliotheque Nationale, in Paris, warns us that our modern literature is destined to perish. Of the two thousand and odd volumes published annually in France not one, he thinks, will remain after a certain time. Cheap paper is a splendid thing in its way, but this is the price we must pay for it. Old fashioned paper made from rags has stood the test of hundreds of years, as the many fine specimens of fifteenth century printing show, to say nothing of still earlier books in manuscript. Nowadays, however, paper is made of all sorts of material of a more or less perishable character. In particular, as M. Delisle points out, books printed on paper made from wood pulp soon begin to rot away. At first the pages are covered by yellow spots, and these are replaced in course of time by holes. Even so-called handmade papers are often no more durable, being treated with chemicals that slowly destroy them.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE HIMALAYA BANK TRIAL.

Saturday was the tenth day of the trial of the Himalaya Bank officials, Charles Wilson and William Munton, directors, Charles D. Greenway, accountant, and Frederick Moss, manager, under section 409 and other sections of the Penal Codes and section 215 of the Indian Companies Act.

Mr. Strachey, Public Prosecutor, Mr. Dillon and Mr. Vansittart appeared for the Crown; Mr. J. E. Howard and Mr. Ross Alston for Mr. Wilson, Mr. Reid for Mr. Munton, and Mr. Wallach for Mr. Greenway. Mr. Moss was unrepresented.

Mr. Greenway was so far recovered from fever as to be able to attend Court, and after the Chief Justice had drawn Mr. Strachey's attention to a legal point on which his Lordship wished Mr. Strachey to address him, the cross-examination of Mr. King by Mr. Alston was resumed. Mr. King was then cross-examined by the other counsel and by Mr. Moss, and re-examined by Mr. Strachey. An indication of the shortening of the inquiry is found in the dispensing with the attendance of six of the witnesses who gave evidence in the Magistrate's Court.

The Chief Justice said to Mr. Strachey on taking his seat that he had been considerting the charges and the sections, and he had some doubt whether under section 418, read, of course, with section 405, profits could be considered "property" mentioned in section 405. This was quite apart from the charge of cheating. The difficulty suggested itself to him when he was putting on paper what he should say to the jury. When a depositor paid money on deposit he was not entitled to receive the specific rupees that he paid in. Supposing the money deposited was a thousand rupees, it could not be said that the directors misappropriated that thousand rupees. He had a difficulty in holding that that thousand rupees was property. If it was the custom of the bank to deposit scrip that would clearly be property. When Mr. Strachey came to address the jury he would have to address him as to the effect of section 405 read with section 418.

Mr. Strachey said though it might not be "property" within the meaning of the section as property of depositors it might possibly be "property" as funds of the bank.

The Chief Justice: I think it is the property of the corporation.

Frederick St. Aubin King, further cross-examined by Mr. Alston, said when accommodation bills were raised by a bank, if they were negotiated, the cash would go into the till and the bills would be entered in the liability side as "Bills payable." The bank could not show them in any other way, they should be shown separately. If the bank raised the money for its own purposes there would be no entry against the drawer of the bill: it would not go into his account. He had said in evidence that the dividend was declared before the interest which made up the profits was actually received. The dividend in such a case would be paid out of the resources of the bank, depositors money and capital. If between the making up of the accounts and the payment of the dividend a failure of a large debtor of the bank were to take place, the dividend would be withheld. The balance-sheet would not necessarily be altered. The loss would be written off next half-year. In auditing a bank's accounts he was in the habit of examining, he examined the securities and referred to the books to see whether the interest on accounts had been paid in previous years. That was the duty of an auditor. In going over the interest sheets he would have to ascertain on what accounts interest had been taken into the interest account. If any interest were taken into the interest account that should not, he would state that to the manager and refuse to pass the balance-sheet. Witness then enumerated certain accounts which appeared in the Minute of Questions that he had not reckoned in his list of bad debts. He had made no notes as to these, but probably his reason for not including them was that they had been paid. There was nothing improper in showing "Loan and Bills discounted" as one item.

F. St. A. King cross-examined by Mr. Reid. Before he was a professional accountant he was fifteen or sixteen years in a bank. He had been a bank accountant. No balance-sheet was prepared in the Calcutta branch of the Delhi and London Bank where he was employed. It was the duty of the accountant to examine the accounts before he signed the balance-sheet. The directors would depend on the manager and accountant, but the same argument would apply to them. He and his co-directors of a public company went through the outstandings and ascertained what they consisted of before signing the balance-sheet. As directors they used their discretion as to what was a good and what a bad debt. He could not say from personal knowledge what directors generally did. It was now the custom for banks in the mofussil to have their accounts audited by public accountants. He had never audited the accounts of banks in Mussoorie. He last year audited the accounts of the Alliance Bank of Simla. He believed that was the first time it had been autited by a public accountant. He had not audited the accounts of the bank of any other hill station.

The Chief Justice said any one would make himself responsible civilly and criminally if he made the audit.

Cross-examination continued: All unsecured debts would not necessarily be bad. In the Himalaya Bank he treated unsecured debts as bad, coupled with the fact that the account had been running for some time, and the interest had not been paid. Witness then gave details of his examination of the bank's accounts. He had not made a total of the nominal values of the policies of which he had taken the surrender values. Having summed up the items, he said the nominal value was Rs. 2,87,000, and there were policies for Rs. 1,20,000, which carried no surrender value. If the hoondis made on 26th June had been negotiated on 30th June, he would have regarded the transaction as genuine for the purpose of raising money to carry on the bank. There would be nothing improper in raising money at the end of the year if done in a legitimate way. If the Munton's hoondis were raised for the purpose of the bank, it would not appear in Munton's accounts.

F. St. A. King, cross-examined by Mr. Wallach: The books were in good order. He believed the policies were all assigned to the bank. The companies in which policies were taken were, to the best of witness's knowledge, good companies. The figures in the balance-sheet, as regarded the assets, corresponded to those in the books. He thought that the acting manager in the absence of Moss had every opportunity for judging as to what course he should pursue in respect of the assets and the balance-sheet. He did not think that the principal could be treated as a good debt when to its full extent the interest was put to unrealised interest account.

By the Court: If a bank held security for a debt of Rs. 50,000, and the interest amounted to Rs. 10,000, it would be legitimate to treat the Rs. 50,000, but not the interest, as a good debt.

Cross-examination continued—If the directors discovered the state of things that the minutes disclosed, they should have taken action before issuing a balance-sheet.

Frederick St. Aubin King, cross-examined by Mr. Moss: Witness had been in independent charge as acting manager of a bank, the Delhi and London at Calcutta. He had charge of the loans, securities, and so on. As to whether Moss, who had for twenty-eight years been manager of a bank, or witness, who had had fifteen years' experience, would be the best authority on banking, witness thought a man could learn as much in fifteen years as in twenty-eight. He had no knowledge of accounts except what he had picked up in the Delhi and London Bank. He had passed no special examination. The auditing of a mofussil bank's accounts would take a week or ten days. Witness was then examined as to how he would conduct an audit, what securities he would scrutinise, and what legal knowledge he had in reference to deeds. Banks that he had audited had bad debts, but he saw that they were covered by the reserve fund. Bad debts of which there was any hope of payment would be shown in the balance-sheet; absolutely bad debts would be removed from the balance-sheet and written off. All banks showed their debts, good, bad and indifferent, in the balance-sheet. With regard to the securities for the debts in the Minutes of Questions, he could not swear that those were the securities that were held by the bank in June and December 1890. He would assume that "loans, bills discounted, &c.," in the balance-sheet might contain some small bad debts, but fully covered by the reserve fund or the doubtful debt liquidation fund. The entry would represent the debts owing to the bank, as shown in the books. If a customer came to him, and asked him to keep a draft for him, and not to negotiate it, it would not appear in any of the books of the banks, except, perhaps, in the list of securities in the safe. He would not sign the balance-sheet containing the entry of Hearsey's drafts. He was not aware that the banks of Mussoorie kept their cash in Treasury drafts. He could not understand the object of doing so. If a balance-sheet were put before him, he could not tell whether it was true or false.

The Chief Justice (to Mr. Moss): That is a question against you, because if a skilled man could not tell if it was true or false, how could the public know?

Cross-examination resumed: The balance-sheet represented the state of affairs of the bank as they appeared in the books, but it must also be a true statement of the affairs.

The Chief Justice read the section of the Companies Act relating to the balance-sheet.

F. St. A King re-examined by Mr. Strachey: He had said it was the custom of banks to show all debts good, bad and indifferent in the assets. It would not be legitimate to put a bad debt in the assets if it were not provided for in the doubtful debt liquidation fund or some other account, and if there was not some hope of recovery. If there were divisible profits in the balance-sheet it would imply that all the bad debts were provided for.

By the Court: He had said that it was legitimate to show a bad debt as an asset if there was a sum already set aside to cover it. If there were no such sum it should appear as a debit in profit and loss. There was no provision for the Rs. 9 lakhs, except the reserve fund and the doubtful debt liquidation fund amounting to two lakhs of rupees. He had said that the estimating of the interest to be applied to profit lay in the discretion of the manager. That did not exclude the directors; and the manager would be guided by absolute facts.

The Court adjourned at two o'clock.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS CURRENCY.

In considering the cost of a change of currency in the Straits Settlements, writes the Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer*, it does not seem necessary to go beyond the consideration of the cost of indroducing rupees. Before arriving at an estimate of cost, the process by which a change could be made from the present currency to the Indian rupee must be reviewed. The present currency consists of Mexican dollars, Japanese yens, Hongkong dollars, American Trade dollars and Carolus dollars, all differing slightly in weight and fineness, and all, while generally accepted on an equality in ordinary retail transactions, being subject to a premium or a discount at special times and for special purposes. Mexican dollars command a premium when wanted for shipment to Siam, and Carolus dollars command a premium when wanted for shipment to Sumatra or North China. The issue of paper currency, which alone is not subject to a fluctuating currency value, is in the hands of the banks, whose charters give them the privilege of issue. Up to last year there were four banks possessing this privilege, now there are only two. In the neighbouring Dutch islands the currency is Java guilder, and in all the producing districts throughout Malaya and the Archipelago the currency or recognised mediums of barter is the coin which each district or island most fancies. It has especially to be noted that nowhere throughout Malaya or the Archipelago are coins estimated by their intrinsic silver value. They are regarded essentially as tokens, and their valuation is regulated purely and simply by the fancy or fashion of the inhabitants of different districts or islands. The note currency is in consequence hardly ever seen outside the limits of the British possessions in Penang Singapore and Malacca. The only exception to this is that Mexican dollars have a distinctly metallic value in China, and to that extent their metallic value is appreciable in the Straits. But for all practical purposes within the Government of the Straits Settlements and in the surrounding islands and districts, the coins at present in use are merely tokens. On the presumption that token coins will continue for some time at least to be the medium of barter with the producing districts, the cost of introducing a rupee currency is thought to depend on the ratio which that currency would bear to the token coins in comparison with the currency now in use. But I do not think that enters into the question. The Colonial Government would have to commence by taking over the present bank note circulation, issuing in exchange rupees or multiples of rupees, and on payment of rupees to the currency department Government notes would be issued and form the paper currency. The first cost of shipping rupees from India to the Straits would be a charge on the Colonial revenue, and to this would have to be added the interest on a temporary loan in London; for to pay the Indian Government for shipping rupees the only means of remittance would be Council bills from London. The cost would, therefore, not be very serious so far as the colonial revenue is concerned. Within the Straits Settlements dollars would no longer be token coins, but subject to an exchange value, and this change would not necessarily cause any loss to holders. The immediate demonetisation of dollars would be unnecessary, as a convenience their use would gradually diminish. The gain to the colony would be in the stability in the medium of barter in foreign trade and it appears probable that if the Government of India hold to their intention of introducing a gold standard, the gain to the Straits in adopting a rupee currency will outweigh any temporary cost or inconvenience. It can hardly be urged, however, that the Straits should venture on any change until the success of the reform in Indian currency is assured. We shall have to pass through several more months before we can estimate how long it will take the Government of India to establish a gold standard by the simple act of closing the mints. Most people at the outset thought it would take only a short time to raise exchange to 1s. 4d. But in this we were evidently wrong. It is believed by the majority that circumstances, totally apart from, or only temporarily coincident with, the effect of the closing of the mints, have operated adversely to a rise in exchange. I have adduced most of the arguments in support of this view in my recent letters, more especially in pointing out that surplus exports of merchandise during the months July to November are invariably at their lowest, and that the surplus this year has not been unprecedently small. It remains now to be seen how exchange will be effected during the months of larger surplus, and the month we are now entering is the first.

HIGH COURT.—December 7.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

301-93—Chitnis M and M—Shirjee Lingoon Jaya vs Toolsiram Sentoojee Kale—Chalk W and S—Part heard.
483-93—M H Khan—Charlotte Ellin Dale vs Frank Hamilton Dale—Part heard.
341-93—Ardesir H and D—Ramnarayen Nathooram vs Jaikissondas Gungadas—Little, S, N and B.
31-93—Brown and M—Sir Albert Abdoola David Sassoon and others vs Shamjee Govindjee and others—Bicknell M and M.
637-22—Bicknell M and M—Shamjee Govindjee and others vs Solomon David Sassoon and others—Brown and M.
459-93—Craigie L and O—N C Macleod and another vs Vizbhookhandas Nagindas—Muljee and R.
350-93—Janardhun and A—Rao Saheb Govindrao Martand vs Tribhowandas Ruttonjee Mody—Edgelow and G.
423-93—Bhaishunker and K—Mowjee Vullubdas and another vs Chotalal Juwandas and another—Edgelow and G.
277-93—M N Saklatwalla—Bharmull Bhima and others vs Sha Ookerda Poonja and others—Wadia and G and F P Pavri.
610-92—Framjee and M—Senajee Hussanjee and another vs Abajee Vajanjee and others—Payne G and S.
636-91—Tyabjee and D—Mohoroomboo and others vs Adumally Fazulbhai and others—J C Cama.
117-93—Payne G and S—Gorndandas Pranjiwan and another vs Mooljee Cursonjee and another—J C Cama.
359-93—Ardasir H and D—Hassumbhoy Visram vs Fakir Mahomed Munjee and another—Thakurdas D and C.
427-93—Nanu and H—Fazoollabhoy Hebtoolla vs D H Glade and others—Payne G and S.
251-91—Ardasir H and D—Jadia Runchord Manchand vs Jadia Ambaram Manchand and another—Mathubhai and J and Bicknell M and M.
441-93—Daphtary and F—Ramchandra Bapuji Nagnath and another vs Dada Luxuman Walekur and others—Little, S N and B.
180-92—Craigie L and O—Wassoodeo Venayekrao Mancoba vs Bhagirtbibai and another—Wadia and G and Bhaishunker and K.
168-93—Mansuklal D and J—Cassibai vs Goculdas Madhowji—Little, S N and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran.)

For Judgement.

89-93—Edgelow and G—Hajee Saboo Seedick vs Premabai and another—Bicknell M and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal

Postponed Long Causes.

261-91—Chitnis M and M—Bhanjee Vithaldas and another vs Balmukand Beniprasad and another—Bicknell M and M—Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

13-93—Pestonjee R and R—Khanbai, widow vs Amulabai widow—J C Cama.

Postponed Long Causes.

176-93—Brown and M—Narayen Raghoonath vs Vinayekrao Bhaskerjee and others—Chitnis, M and M, M and J and F and M.
238-93—M H Khan—Tarabai vs Dhondoo Ramshet and others—Dikshit and H.
94-93—Brown and M—Dewjee Vussonjee and others vs Narondas Toolsidas and others—Payne, G and S and ThakordassD and C.
278-93—In person—A pauper—Rukhmabai vs Rakhmabai and another.
191-93—Crawford B and Co—Vussonjee Jairam and another vs Bai Ashabai and another—Little, S, N and B—Daphtary and F.
76-93—Mansuklal, D and G—Bai Dahi alias Navivahu vs Hurgowandas Jiwandas and another—Muljee and R, —Little S N and B.

Petition to be heard in chambers M L Shroff for Petitioner—In the matter of Act XXXIV of 1858 and in the matter of Yeshwant Gainajee Chatoor an adjudged lunatic Thakoorji Yeshwant Petitioner.

A few years ago much trouble was caused in a suburb of Paris owing to the illegal celebration of a number of marriages. In his ignorance of the law, the Mayor had deputed his functions to one of his clerks. At Solingen, in Prussia, a similar incident has occurred. The Registrar having been taken ill, the burgomaster took his place contrary to law, and presided at no fewer than seventy marriages. Attention was not called to the informality of the proceedings until more than a month afterwards. The burgomaster has issued notices to the persons concerned that they must attend before the Registrar to have the marriages confirmed; but it is said that one or two of the bridegrooms, the honeymoon being over and they being, it seems, already disillusioned, show considerable reluctance to do as they are bidden.

WHY DO NOT MORE MEN ATTEND CHURCH?

Indisputably women represent the largest percentage of any congregation. Why? A worthy divine interviewed a hundred men, and among prominent reasons for non-attendance were the following:— Criticisms of church, organization, ministry and members. Some claimed that the church was not social; others objected to creeds; while others claimed that the preaching was not "practical"; that ministers dwelt upon the supernatural, assuming what the hearer doubts, failing to emphasise what all believe, taking up the doctrinal rather than the ethical; others claimed that ministers fail to reach men because they are too "credulous," not taking the scientific method into their thinking; others excused themselves by finding fault with the unworthy church member; but none of these were the reason for Mr. D. H. Wadia's non-attendance, for he writes from 3, Khumbala Hill, Bombay, that "For some time I was a great sufferer from headache, giddines, nervous debility, gravel and rheumatic pains, which at times so prostrated me as to make me totally unable to attend to my work. After using various remedies without benefit, I was induced by my Doctor to give Warner's Safe Cure a trial, and I am very grateful for the good results that have followed its use, for, from that time, I have had very little cause to complain; my health having wonderfully improved in very respect.

"Some other members of my family have also used the remedy with equal success in other ailments due to disordered liver and kidneys, and I therefore strongly recommend it to all, and offer you this unsolicited testimonial to use as you may think fit." Obtainable of all Chemists, and at the Bazaars, or of Howe, Balch & Co., 15, Hare Street, Calcutta, or Messrs. Kemp & Co., Limited, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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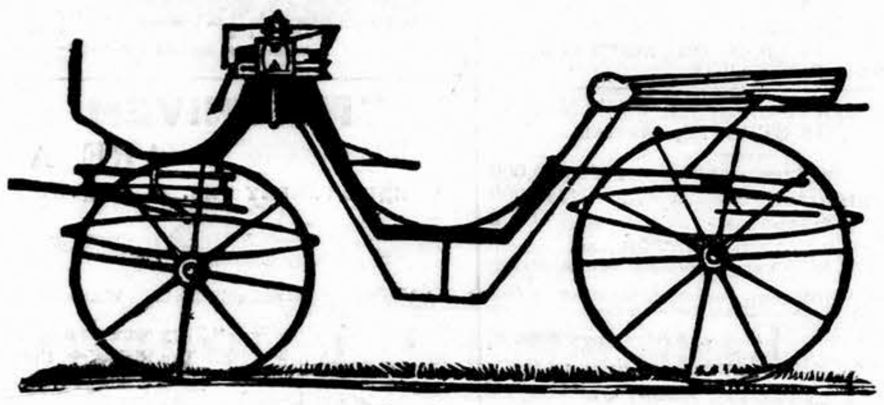

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